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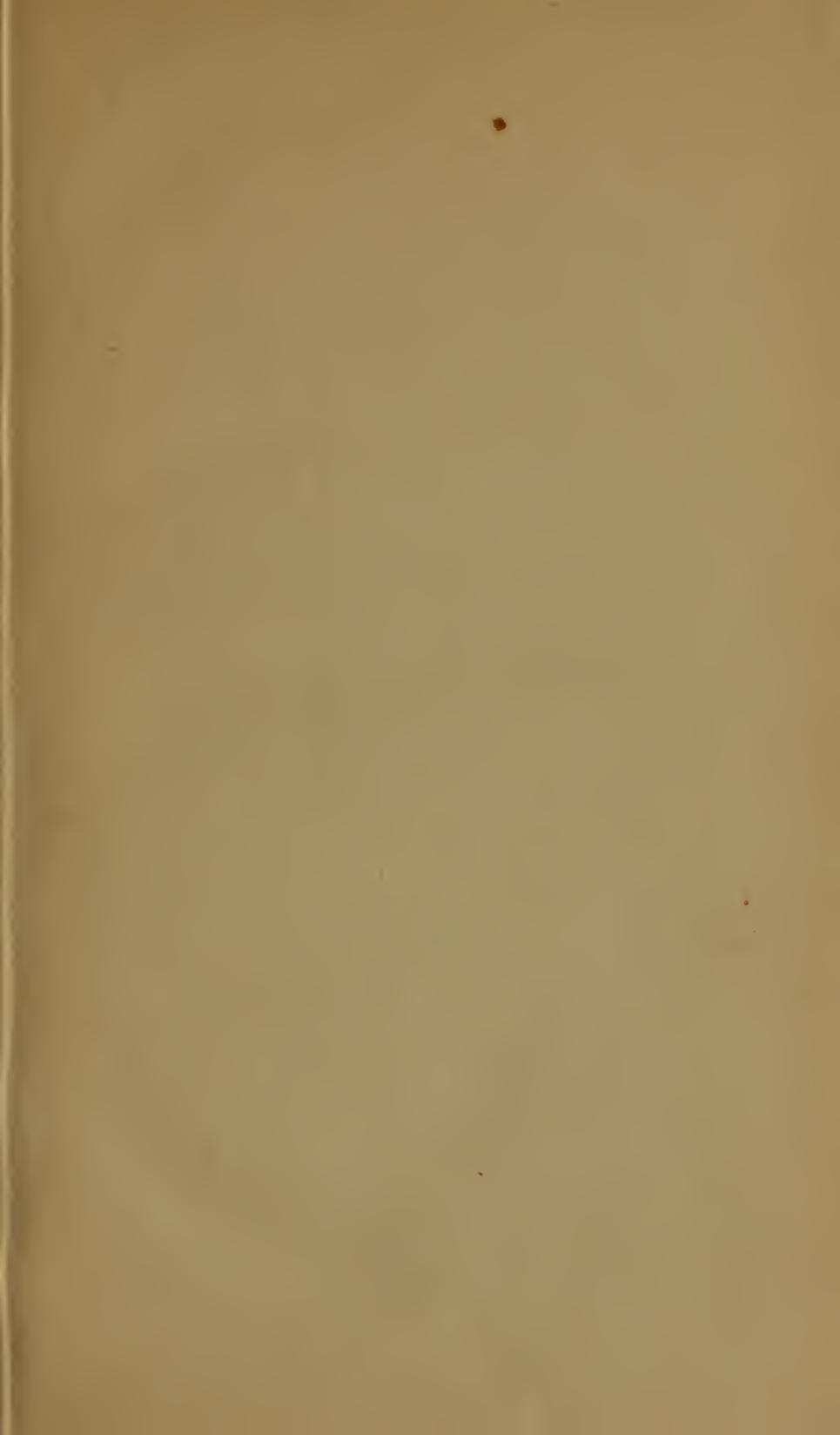
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GREEK TABLES;

OR

A METHOD OF TEACHING THE GREEK PARADIGM

IN A MORE SIMPLE AND FUNDAMENTAL MANNER.

By D. FRIEDRICH THIERSCH,

PROF. IN THE LYCEUM, AND PRINCIPAL OF THE PHILOLOG. SEM. AT MUNICH.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

AN ESSAY ON THE DIALECTS,

FROM BUTTMANN'S GRAMMAR.

TRANSLATED

By R. B. PATTON,

FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES IN THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

SECOND EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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NEW-YORK;

G. & C. & H. CARVILL.

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1830.

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*Southern District of New-York, ss.*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the second day of February, A. D. 1830, and in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, G. & C. & H. Carvill, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

"Greek Tables ; or a method of teaching the Greek Paradigm in a more simple and fundamental manner. By D. Friedrich Thiersch, Prof. in the Lyceum, and Principal of the Philolog. Sem. at Munich. To which is added an Essay on the Dialects, from Buttman's Grammar. Translated by R. B. Patton, formerly Professor of Languages in the College of New Jersey. Second Edition revised and enlarged."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned;" and also to an act, entitled "An act, supplementary to an act, entitled, an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

FRED. J. BETTS,  
*Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.*

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W. R. DEAN, PRINTER.

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## ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

FIRST EDITION OF THE TRANSLATION.

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The present translation originated in a sincere desire to excite and cherish, in the youth of our country, a thirst for more extensive investigation, in the subjects connected with the Greek Grammar and Literature. The author holds a distinguished rank in Germany, among those who have laboured so successfully, of late years, to facilitate the study of the Greek language.

The original work was not designed by the Author to enter the lists with any Grammars in common use, and the same may be said of the translation. In Germany, the Original has been generally admitted into the Gymnasia, even where the Greek Grammar of the Author is not adopted for the purposes of elementary instruction. And if the Translation can succeed in extending the views of our students beyond the range of mere grammatical forms, and the modes of instruction to which they have been accustomed, and enable them to participate in the views and feelings of the scholars of a portion of Europe, so conspicuous for philological attainments, the translator will have reason greatly to rejoice, although the translation, as a translation, may not be approved.

The Translator confesses himself of the number who value highly the philological works of the Germans, and who earnestly desire to see them circulated in our country ; to see the same spirit of laborious research and expansive inquiry infused into the bosoms of our youth ; in order that we may avail ourselves of the advances made by others ; of their experience, habits, thoughts, and feelings ; and thus, be enabled to cope with them in future researches.

The system developed in this work does not differ materially

from that of Buttmann. Thiersch has pursued the analysis a step or two further, with what success every one must decide for himself.

The Edition of the Tables, that of 1813, to which I had access, literally swarmed with errors of the press. So far as time would permit I have endeavoured to eradicate them, and not to commit new ones in correcting the old. It has been thought expedient also to render the Homeric Paradigms more complete, by some additions, principally from the second edition of the Grammar of the Author. These additions being merely from another work of the Author, it was not thought necessary to specify them particularly.

The Original was printed in tables, and in the folio form. The whole work is here reduced to a smaller size, which renders it more convenient and less expensive. On the dialects, we have preferred the small but comprehensive treatise of Buttmann. Matthiæ's account is somewhat confused, and probably, in a historical point of view, incorrect. Many assertions of Thiersch, on this head, are perhaps too gratuitous. Buttmann is always chaste and inductive.

As to the translation itself, much might be said, as usual, on the crowd of German technics, and the unwieldy and refractory German sentences, which almost refuse to receive the English dress. But I forbear. To those who are acquainted with the German, and especially the German of the prefaces to this work, nothing need be said: to those who are not, all that could be said would be in vain.

I close with the hope, that those who have more time and ability for such an employment, may endeavour, by means of translations, to extend our acquaintance with the philological works of foreign nations, especially of Germany, and thus produce that universal literary excitement, which eventually must secure to us the highest literary privileges, as well as establish our national prosperity on the firmest basis.

## ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

SECOND EDITION OF THE TRANSLATION.

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The "*Greek Tables*" by *Thiersch* have met with very general approbation in this country. This circumstance is the more gratifying to the Translator, because it was his wish that no special efforts should be made to bring the work into notice, or extend its use in our schools, in order that it might rest upon its own merits and not upon a forced patronage. In the present Edition, the translation has been revised, and some retrenchments and additions have been made, which are not of sufficient importance to demand a particular enumeration.

The use which the Translator has made of the System, in the lower classes of the Colleges with which he has been connected, has convinced him of its superior advantages above the common method. Those who have made themselves acquainted with both methods, have uniformly given the preference to that of *Thiersch*. And those teachers who have adopted it in their schools, have concurred in the opinion, that it greatly facilitates the acquisition of the forms of the Greek verb.

## PREFACE

TO THE EDITION OF 1808.

To be *thoroughly grounded* in the Greek Paradigm, it is not enough that the learner be able, immediately, or, at least, upon a little recollection, to analyse every form which presents itself,—for example, λειφδείησαν, to tell immediately what it is, and that the root contains λειπ, λειβ, or λειφ. He must also be prepared, as in the Latin, without the labour of conjugating, to give, in its proper form, any mood, tense, and person, of any verb, at pleasure. Should the instructor, therefore, demand the 1. Aor. Mid. Opt. mood. 3 pers. Dual numb. of χρυσόω, he must be able promptly to answer χρυσωσαίσθην.

Owing to the endless complication of the Greek Paradigm, this attainment has been deemed impossible for the beginner ; and so indeed it must be, if we consider the vast multitude of rules in our grammars, regarded as indispensable for the formation of as great a number of tenses. Every one, however, who will pursue the method here pointed out, in explaining the forms and in using the paradigm, will find it; I think, not only possible, but, to the gratification of both teacher and learner, not even difficult. The paradigm must be reduced to its simple constituent parts, as is done in the following pages, and these parts united again under the inspection of the learner. Thus the different parts necessary for the formation of any mood, person, tense, &c. whatever, arrange themselves naturally in his memory ; and while the question of the instructor suggests first the mood, then the tense, and finally the person, the learner forms them immediately in the same order. Let χρυσωσαίσθην, for instance, be required. First of all, the teacher referring him to the 1. Aor. Mid. he forms this tense from the root and termination, ἐχρυσωσάμην, according to the given rules. Secondly, the teacher referring him



to the Optative mood, he rejects the mutable parts ε——αμην so that χρῶσθ remains, and introduces the characteristic vowel of the mood,\* (αι) e. g. χρῶσθαι. Finally, the teacher referring him to the 3 pers. Dual number, he knows that the Optative has, in this person, the termination peculiar to the Secondary tenses,† which is so familiar to him that in the present case he immediately suggests σθην, and will give the completed form χρῶσθαισθην. Or let the Perf. Pass. of λέγω (ground-form λελεγ,) and Infin. mood (termination σθαι subjoined,) be required, and he answers, with little hesitation, λελεγσθαι —— λελέχθαι (§ 5. 3. and § 3. Note 1.)

Experience has taught the author, that after the explanation of the paradigm, but little additional practice is necessary, in order to acquire suitable facility ; for such is the consistency and well grounded regularity of the Greek paradigm, that the beginner will very soon find himself at home. It is evident, however, that in order to obtain our end, besides the analysis of the paradigm into its constituent parts, we must endeavour to *simplify* the various doctrines and rules concerning augments, shortening long syllables, &c.—especially concerning the formation of the tenses. How can we expect the beginner to give a person of some remote tense,—for example the 3 pers. Plur. numb. Aor. 1. Pass. Indic. mood, of πείθω,—if he is forced from the present into the 1 Fut. Act., thence into the Perf. Act., thence into the Perf. Pass., then into the 3 pers. Sing. of the same, and thus finally arrives at the Aor. 1 Pass. ? The old method of forming, successively, one tense from another, which has been already in part abandoned by others, is here entirely rejected, and the tenses, in ge-

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\* (*Modusvocal*) Our language rather revolts at the unbounded liberty in the composition of words which the German enjoys. But the translator feels himself constrained to adopt, hereafter, for the sake of brevity, on the frequent recurrence of this phrase (*Modusvocal*,) the literal but apposite expression *Mood-vowel*. Vid. § 15. (*Tr.*)

† (*Nebentempora*) By *Primary* and *Secondary* tenses, used throughout this work to denote the *Haupttempora* and *Nebentempora* of the original, is meant no more than this, that, in respect to the form, (*der form nach*,) the primary tenses (Præs. Fut. Perf.) have each connected with them a secondary tense (Imperf. Aor. Plusqpf.) called by Buttmann *historical tenses*, (*historische tempora*) Ausführliche Gramm. § 81. (*Tr.*)

neral, derived immediately from the Præs., or rather, together with the Præs., from the common root. Any doubts on this head will, it is hoped, be entirely dissipated by a nearer examination of the paradigm.

If we now demand of the learner, thus initiated, the above mentioned Aor. 1. Pass. Ind. Mood, Plur. numb. 3 pers. he will immediately to its ground-form  $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\delta$  annex the personal termination  $\delta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ ; but, being accustomed to change  $\tau$  before another  $\tau$  into  $\sigma$ , (§ 4. 5. Note 2.) he will suggest without hesitation,  $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\delta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ .

This may serve to explain the mode of proceeding in questioning the learner concerning the tenses. The advantage, however, of this method, in recognizing and developing the forms which occur in reading, as well as in promoting a rapid progress and a generous freedom in the language, is very evident. Whoever will acquaint himself with the forms by mere effort of memory, never obtains a sure possession of them. Rigid method, so requisite in most cases, is here in a special manner necessary, and only what we learn methodically can take root and thrive. The committing the paradigm to memory, which is still necessary for acquiring facility in the use of the forms, proceeds with greater ease and accuracy if the whole is grounded on a system of derivation or formation which presents itself at every step. The arrangement of the whole, however, (which in the introductory part must descend to a consideration of even the letters or elementary parts of words,) is worthy of attention and of careful consideration from those who are employed in the business of instruction. The author trusts that he may be indulged in making such a suggestion, if, without neglecting the most recent investigations of Grammarians, he has been fortunate enough to simplify the doctrine of the Greek forms, and bring it out of its former confused state, but still without adopting the arbitrary principles of Lennep and others.

## PREFACE

TO THE EDITION OF 1809.

The "*Greek Tables*" have met with a more favourable reception than I had ventured to anticipate. When that which is sanctioned by custom is attacked, although without noise or arrogance, the opposition of those is awakened who are unable or unwilling to comprehend what is new. What is old and customary is become, from long use, both familiar and dear to them. In giving shape, however, to a mass hitherto only partially reduced to order, many things were necessarily arranged otherwise than in the common method. Hence some might easily fail of the desired success, and thus afford occasion to the captious of expressing their chagrin.

Contrary to my expectations the method here proposed was placed, by the Gottingen *Gelehrte Anzeigen* No. 45. 1808, unmolested, by the side of earlier attempts, and the issue awaited. By the New Leipsic *Literatur Zeitung* No. 117. 1808, it was received as to its distinguishing features, and the old system of deduction rejected. By the Jena *Allgemeine Lit. Zeit.* No. 192. 1808, it was received without any limitation or modification, "*because thereby life is restored to a mass heretofore dead, and the rich design manifest in this systematic language is clearly demonstrated, which, for a long time, has been regarded as the spiritless work of caprice or chance.*" In consequence of this, the "*Tables*" came into frequent use, and were introduced into many of the more respectable Gymnasia; nor has one yet been found, who has not, from his own experience, realized their utility.

This new edition, which appears nine months after the first, will shew that I have paid a due regard to the objections advanced by others, and have adopted their proposed improvements; and, at the same time, that I have been fully sensible how imperfect the former edition was. The present edition is enriched principally by the addition of the Homeric paradigms, which the



study of Homer renders so desirable. To our friend Mr. Assessor D. Dissen, we are indebted for the careful enumeration of the Homeric forms, who instituted a thorough examination of Homer, in order that nothing of importance might escape us. The last tables, exclusively the result of his labours, will prove, no doubt, to the young friends of Homer, an acceptable present.

It was not till lately that an attack was made upon this method by one, whose opposing voice, I had, from the commencement, expected to hear. In the Jena *Allgem. Lit. Zeit.* No. 4. of this year, appeared an article, "*some strictures on Thiersch's Tables of the Greek verb, by F—G.*" written with much warmth. The remarks of the author, who has never made a trial of the method, and, nevertheless, threatens to overturn it as prejudicial to the cause of instruction, concern, for the most part, mere trifles, which might be altered by a single stroke of the pen, if really necessary. Besides, these cavils expose, not only the animosity, but the ignorance also, of the author. He threatens to subvert the method in one of its principal parts, by objecting, to the derivation of every tense from the root, the form τετύφαται for τετυμμένοι εισί, and thus wishes to deduce the original epic form from the much younger aspirated Perf. Act.—On this point, however, the derivation of the tenses, it is necessary to be more explicit, that I may avoid, for the future, the imputation of a desire of change and a fondness for arbitrary arrangement.

In the oldest Grammarians traces are found of that method, according to which, the tenses are formed in such a manner, that one is always made the foundation of another; e. g. from ἐδόθην is formed δοθήσομαι, from ἔσειλα, ἐσειλάμην, &c. The opinion was finally adopted, that, in order to arrive at any form after the Præs., we must pass through another form to which it seemed to bear some analogy. But we find it no where asserted, that this system of derivation is not equally valid and useful when the order is inverted, and ἐδόθην formed from δοθήσομαι, or ἔτυφα from τέτυφα. Thus the author of the Halle Grammar, to whom most of us are indebted for our elementary instruction, thinks he has simplified the business, when he advises us to derive all the tenses of the Pass. from the corresponding tenses of the Act. At least, it is not a more capricious mode of proceeding, to change, for the Fut. Pass. φω into φθησομαι, ξω into χθησομαι, and for the Aor. φα into φθην, ξα into χθην, than, according to the common method, to



convert φα into μμαι, γα into γμαι, and κα sometimes into μαι and sometimes into σμαι, in order to obtain the Perf. Pass. ; or, in order to arrive at the Aor. 1. Pass. of στρέφω, to lead us through ἔσ-τρεψα, ἔστρεφεα, ἔστραμμαι, ἔστραπται, (ἔστράπ-θην) ἔστράφθην. When any method is so arbitrary, we may be assured that it has wandered far from the way which the language has pursued in its formation.

First of all, we cannot mistake the analogous formation of those tenses which are classed together in the "Tables" as primary and secondary tenses, τέτυφα ἐτέτυφειν, τυφθήσομαι ἐτύφθην, τύψω ἔτυψα, &c. Should this already appear capricious, to receive a doubtful Fut. ἀκέσω, in order to obtain ἤκυσσα, still it is a matter of indifference, in itself considered, whether we form τυφθήσομαι from ἐτύφθην, or ἐτύφθην from τυφθήσομαι, were it not necessary to render this mode of proceeding subservient to a more important end. Of this however more hereafter. What now concerns us is, to strike at the root of the old system of deduction, which renders even the primary tenses dependent on other forms, e. g. τέτυφα on ἔτυψα, τέτυμμαι on τέτυφα, τυφθήσομαι through ἐτύφθην on τέτυπται. Let us commence with the Perf. which Grammarians have begun to regard as a *finished* or *perfect present*.\* (*Præsens perfectum*, τέτυφα, I have struck—just now.)

For the *unfinished* or *imperfect present*, (*Præsens imperfectum*), certain terminations were invented, Plur.—μεν—τε—ντισί, and were subjoined to the root,—

|     |        |       |            |        |
|-----|--------|-------|------------|--------|
| φᾶ  | φᾶμεν  | φᾶτε  | (φᾶντισί)  | φᾶσι † |
| βᾶ  | βᾶμεν  | βᾶτε  | (βᾶντισί)  | βᾶσι   |
| τλᾶ | τλᾶμεν | τλᾶτε | (τλᾶντισί) | τλᾶσι  |

To denote that the present was *past* or *finished* (*Præs. perf.*) the reduplication was introduced into the three radical languages, (βεβᾶμεν, gëgangen, cëcidi,) and thus originated the ground-forms of the Perf. which have been preserved entire, in the epic lan-

\* Compare Hermann de emend. rat. Græc. Gramm. p. 186. Matthiæ ausf. Gramm. p. 685, and the ingenious dissertation "*de Temporibus et Modis verbi Græci*" by Ludolp Georg. Dissen, p. 5, seq. From this dissertation are borrowed the names of the tenses which are here employed.

† See § 5. 4. of the Tables. (Tr.)

guage. Single persons, the 3d for instance, have found their way into all the dialects.—

|           |          |             |          |
|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| τετλαῖμεν | τετλαῖτε | (τετλαῖνσι) | τετλαῖσι |
| βεβαῖμεν  | βεβαῖτε  | (βεβαῖνσι)  | βεβαῖσι  |
| ἐσῶμεν    | ἐσῶτε    | (ἐσῶνσι)    | ἐσῶσι    |

According to the same analogy

Imperf. (Præteritum imperfectum,) ἐβῶμεν, ἐβῶτε, ἐβῶσαν, ἐτλαῖμεν, ἐτλαῖτε, ἐτλαῖσαν.

Plusqpf. (Præteritum perfectum) (ἐβεβαῖμεν, ἐβεβαῖτε, ἐβεβαῖσαν,) ἐτετλαῖμεν, ἐτετλαῖτε, ἐτετλαῖσαν, the former with an Aor. signification.

Such forms as ἐβέβαμεν were forbidden by the metre of the epic language, while ἐτέτλαμεν and βέβασαν were admitted and retained. It seems inconsistent with the progressive formation of the language, and therefore arbitrary, to derive, as is done in the Grammars, τέτλαμεν, τέτλατε, τετλαῖσι, by an unnecessary syncope, from τετλαῖμεν, τετλαῖτε, and these forms again, by syncope, from τετλήκαμεν, &c. thus regarding the fullest form as the original one.

The first short α in the 3 pers. Plur. as βεβαῖσι, μεμᾶσι, γεγαῖσι, is not derived from any syncopated form, but depends upon the same rule in the epic language, which permits ὄρεας to be lengthened into ὄρεᾶς. Il. 7. 448. ἀσχαλῆ into ἀσχαλάᾳ. Il. 2. 293. μνάσθαι into μνάσθαι. Od. 1. 39. or αἰτιῶτο into αἰτιῶτο. Il. 11. 654.

Add to this, that for the Sing., the terminations -α-ας-ε (from ἔα-εας-εἰ the original Perf. of εἰμί) were adopted, and we have the original conjugation of the Perf. Act. This has been retained in δῖω, δειῖω, δεῖδω (root δι,) the verse and a regard for euphony, however, generally requiring the ε in δεῖδια to be lengthened into δεῖδια, as in δειδέχεται for δεδέχεται. Od. 7. 72.

|          |       |       |                           |
|----------|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| Sing. 1. | δεῖδι | - α   | Il. 13. 481.              |
| 2.       | δεῖδι | - ας  | Od. 18. 79.               |
| 3.       | δεῖδι | - ε   | Il. 18. 34.               |
| Plur. 1. | δεῖδι | - μεν | Il. 9. 230.               |
| 2.       | δεῖδι | - τε  | Il. 20. 366. as Imperat.  |
| 3.       | δεῖδι | - ασι | Il. 24. 663. for δεδιντσι |

with the Ionic α for ν. Here ε remains in its simple form because the verse permits it. To this original conjugation of the Perf. (which in the Dual and Plur. is deficient in all the mood-

vowels, and for this reason follows the analogy of the conjugation in *μι*,) belong such forms of the Imperat. as *κέκλυσι*, *τέτλασι*, *τέθνασι*, *δείδισι*;—of the Opt. as *τεθναίην*, *τετλαίην*, &c. (both their signification and the 3. pers. Plur. Ind. *τεθνῶσι* which belongs to this class, forbid us to regard them as Aorists with the reduplication;)—of the Infin. as *τεθνάμεναι*, *τεθνάμεν*, *τεθνάσαι*, *τετλάναι*;—of the Participles, as *δεδιώς*, *δειδιότες*, *μεμαώς*;—as well as some single persons, such as Plusqpf. *ἐπέπιθμεν*, also *ἴδμεν*, *εἰλήλουθμεν*. All these are forms in which the terminations merely are annexed to the root, increased by the reduplication. They cannot be explained by the abbreviation of the full form, e. g. *τέθνασι* shortened from *τέθνηκε*, *τεθναίην* from *τεθνήχοιμι*, at least not without the most violent and unnatural changes, e. g. *δέδιμεν*, by rejecting *ο*, *κ*, *α*, from *δεδοίκαμεν*.

It must already appear evident that in the formation of the Perf., the language has pursued its own free course, without rendering this tense dependent on the first Aorist. And why, indeed, in order to arrive at the original forms *τέθναμεν*, *δείδιμεν*, should we invent unheard of Aorists, *ἔθνησα*, *ἔδισα* (Homer has, it is true, *ἔδδειςας*, *ἔδδειςε*, *ἔδδειςάτε*, *ἔδδειςαν*; nothing however from *ἔδισα*, still less from *ἔθνησα*, which he and all the Greeks would have found intolerable by the side of *ἔθανον*)—why, I say, should we invent these strange Aorists, and proceed from these to unknown Perfects, such as *δέδिका*, and from these (e. g. from *δειδیکاμεν*,) remove the *κα* which never existed, in order to arrive at the original and independent form *δείδιμεν*? This last form, however, (deficient in the Mood-vowel,) altogether unconcerned about this formidable bulwark of etymology, is formed independently of any other tense, from the ground-form of the tense and the termination. If this mode of proceeding is unphilological in the case of *δείδιμεν*, *δεδιώς*, it is equally so in the case of *τέθναμεν*, *μεμαώς*, and others, for the formation is same. Beyond this, the language of Homer made but few advances in the further formation of the Perfect.

The *α* retained from the old Perf. *ἔα*, became the characteristic vowel of the Perf., (*πεισι*) *πεποιθᾶμεν*, *πεποιθᾶτε*, (*πληγ*) *πεπλήγαμεν*,<sup>†</sup> (*φενγ*) *πεφεύγαμεν*. It is evident that this form of the second Perf., as it is called, is derived from the Fut. 2. no more than *δείδια* from *ἔδισα* and *δείδικα*. In the *verba pura* a *κ* was



introduced,\* to avoid the collision of vowels, as in οὐκέτι, μηκέτι. The final vowel of the root was now doubled before this *κ*, according to the general rule,\* βεβᾶ-ασι, βεβακασι, βεβήκασι. In many verbs both forms are found, side by side, in different persons, τέδνηκε not τέδναε, τεδνᾷσι not τεδνήκασι; also βεβᾶασι, βέβαμεν, βεβαῶς; and βέβηκας, βέβηκε; Plusqpf. βεβήκει.

These are the steps by which the epic language proceeded in the independent formation of the Perf. viz. the invention of the reduplication, τέτλαμεν; the introduction of the Mood-vowel α, πέφύγαμεν, and of the *κ* in the *verba pura*, τέδναα τέδνηκα, τέδνας τέδνηκε, &c. The remaining peculiarities of this tense have been subsequently introduced. One of these is, the introduction of the *κ* in the *verba liquida*, and in a portion of the *verba muta*. Such forms as πέφαγκα, ἔσπαγκα, &c. are unknown in the epic language, much more so the attic forms, in which the *κ* suppresses the *τ* sound, e. g. πεῖδω πεπειδ-κα πέπεικα. The δέδοικα therefore of Homer is not to be derived from δέιδω, but from the intermediate form δείω. As little claim to originality has the other form of the Perf. with the aspirated π and *κ*, e. g. τέτυπα, πέπλεχα. The aspirate was retained, it is true, where it was found in the root, as in τετευχῶς, Od. 12. 423. from the root τευχ; so in τέτρηχα (root τρηχ.) τέτρηφα (root τρηφ.) βέβρυχα (root βρυχ.) But an aspirate in the Perf., assumed independently of the root, is utterly unknown in Homer. A multitude of perfects are found, such as κέκοπα, τέτρηγα, πέπληγα, σέσηπα, πέφριγα, πέφευγα, &c. which afforded an opportunity for such an aspirate, but no where is any trace of such a form as τέτυφα for τέτυπα; a satisfactory proof, that those aspirated Perfects were first introduced during the subsequent progress of the language. The first traces of them are met with in Herodotus. We have, then, five steps by which the language has proceeded gradually in the formation of this tense. The forms δείδιμεν, πεποίδαμεν, βεβήκαμεν, τετύφαμεν, πεπέικαμεν, may serve to indicate these steps. Those, however, who derive the 3d, 4th, and 5th of these forms, from the Aor. 1., and the 2d from the Fut. 2., and, for the 1st, avail themselves of *syncope*, will do well to reflect, whether they are not pursuing a course, directly contrary to that which analogy points out in the formation of language.

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\* See § 10. of the Tables: (Tr.)

Having ascertained the formation of the Perf. to be independent of the other tenses, and the primary tenses of the Act. standing thus on their own foundation, it will not be difficult to prove the same in respect to the primary tenses of the Pass. It has been usual to derive the Perf. Pass. from the Perf. Act., the Aor. 1. Pass. from the 3 pers. Sing. of the Perf. Pass., and the Fut. 1. Pass. from the Aor. 1.

The reduplication, which is common to the Perf. Act. and Pass., can furnish no satisfactory evidence that the one is derived from the other. For admitting that this sign was invented to denote the *completion* of a portion of time, we should naturally expect to find it wherever this idea prevails. In conformity with its original use, we meet with it to denote a *completed* future, *τύψομαι, τετύψομαι*. With regard to the Perf. Act. and Pass., the radical vowels are not unfrequently altogether different; e. g. Perf. Act. *τέτευχα*, Pass. *τέτυγμαι*; Perf. Act. *τέτροφα*, Pass. *τέτραμμαι*; *κέκλοφα*, *κέκλεμμαι*; *ἔστειχα*, *ἔστιγμαι*; *βέβηκα*, *βέβαμαι*; *ἐνήνοχα*, *ἐνήνεγμαι*. Add to this, that frequently the Perfects Act., from which the Perfects Pass. are derived, are arbitrarily assumed, e. g. *πέπυκα* (from *πεύσω*) in order to form *πέπυσμαι*; *ῥίχα* (from *εἶκω*) to form *ῥίγμαι*; and we are constrained to acknowledge that the Perf. Pass. like the Perf. Act., is not dependent on any other tense for its formation. This assertion receives the fullest confirmation from the circumstance, that even in Homer we find this aspirated form in the Perf. Pass., which, in the Act. we meet with first in Herodotus; e. g. *ἐπιτετράφαται* from *ἐπιτρέπω*, Il. 2. 25, ὧ λαοί τ' ἐπιτετράφαται καὶ τόσσα μέμηλε; and Il. 11. 26, κυάνεοι δὲ δράκοντες ὀρωρέχατο πρὸς δειρήν. It is, we presume, sufficiently apparent, that such forms are not derived from the much younger aspirated Perf. Act., but, together with this, immediately from the root; e. g. *τραπ*, (*τράπω* is found in Herodotus,) *τέτραπνται, τετράπαται, τετράφαται*.

Who, then, would not delight to follow the course of the language itself, which, from the root *κορυθ* (comp. *κόρυς κόρυθ-ος*) forms *κεκορυθμένος*, from *μορυχ* in *μορῦσσω*, (comp. *μόρυχος*) *μεμορυχμένος*; from *φραδ*, *πεφραδμένος*; *καδ*, *κεκαδμένος*; *λεγ*, *λέλεγμαι*; *φλσγ*, *πέφλεγμαι*, &c. ? or, as is usual, changes the *τ* sound into *σ*, as in *ῥόμεν*, later form *ῥσμεν*; and thus from *πειθ* produces *πέπεισμαι*; from *λαθ*, *λέλασμαι*; *πυθ*, *πέπυσμαι*; &c. ? But if

any one should prefer to pursue this *κεκόρυσθαι* through *κορύσσω*, *κορύσω*, *ἐκόρυσσα*, *κεκόρυκα*, *κεκόρυσμαι*; and *πέπυσμαι* through *πεύθω*, *πέψω*, *ἔπευσσα*, *πέπευκα*, *πέπυκα* and *πέπυμαι*; as the Platonic sophist chases his ὄντως ὄν through fire, air, earth, and water, without discovering the absurdity; on him we might justly impose the task, of collecting the necessary number of epic Perfects Act. with their Aspirates and Kappas, in order to derive from them, according to his beloved method, such perfects as the following, and the forms derived from them, which occur in innumerable instances in Homer and Hesiod, viz. *κεκάλυμμαι*, *κεχάρισμαι*, *λέλειμμαι*, *λέλεγμαι*, *μέμιγμαι*, *νένιμμαι*, *πεπάλαγμαι*, *πέπυσμαι*, *πέφαμμαι*, *πέφυγμαι*, *πεφύλαγμαι*, *τέτραμμαι*, *τέταμαι*, *τέταλμαι*, *τέτυμμαι*, &c.

Every person of discernment must recognise the merits of our present Grammarians, and pay them the homage which is due. Had they, however, thought sufficiently for themselves, they would not have regarded that as sacred, which has not yet been banished from the more unskilful labours of their older brethren. Pride or weakness alone can delight in charging with presumption and rashness, one who is endeavouring to extirpate some of the old thorns and briars from a field, which still is not susceptible of cultivation enough, to produce the desired fruit. Besides, in all this, we have not considered what possible sense there can be in saying, that *φα* is changed into *μαι*, *κα* into *μαι* and sometimes into *σμαι*. From *φα* we cannot form *μμαι*, or from *κα*, *μαι*; still less *σμαι*. Is nothing more intended however than this, that *μαι* is annexed to the root in place of *κα*, then why not represent the matter as it really is, that we may understand the nature of the formation, viz. that this *μαι*, the termination of the primary tenses, is subjoined to the root, in the Præs. with the mood-vowel, and in the Perf. without a mood-vowel? *φεύγ-ο-μαι*, *πέφευγ-μαι*.

We proceed now to the derivation of the Aor. 1. Pass. from the 3 pers. Sing. of the Perf., the most unintelligible of all. Buttmann has already abandoned it. Had this tense been derived from the 3 pers. Dual Plusqpf. *ἐτετύφθην*, it would have been, to say the least, very convenient; for, by dropping *ετ*, we obtain the desired form. But what contrivances are necessary to arrive at *τέτραπται* from *τρέπω*! And what form have we then obtained analogous to that of the Aor.? By all these contrivances, we obtain *τδ-τρα-π-ται*, which, piece by piece, must be moulded into



the new form ε-τρε-φ-θην. In both these forms of the Perf., viz. Act. and Pass., the same analogy frequently obtains, (πέφονται, ἐφάνθην,) for which a sufficient reason can be given. But this analogy is by no means universal; e. g. κέκριται has ἐκρίθην and also ἐκρίνθην; κέκλιμαι, ἐκλίθην and ἐκλίνθην; πέπαυται, ἐπαύσθην; μέμνηται, ἐμνήσθην; κέχρηται, ἐχρήσθην. Such Aor. forms as these, much more however εὐρέθην usually derived from εὐ-ρηται, ἐπηνέθην from ἐπήνηται, ἥρεθην from ἥρηται, and especially, ἐρρεθην from εἶρηται, demonstrate fully the independent formation of this Pass. tense also. Its internal structure will make this still more obvious. Compare

|         |          |           |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| ἐτύφθην | τυφθεῖην | τυφθεῖς   |
| ἔθην    | θεῖην    | θεῖς with |
| ἔδων    | δοίην    | δούς      |
| ἔσθην   | σταίην   | στάς      |

and we see most clearly, that the ground-form of the tense, in ἐτύφθην, as also in τυφθήσομαι, is not concealed in τέτυπται, the 3 pers. Sing. of a different tense, but that it is τυφθε; e. g. πλεχθήσομαι, ground-form πλεχθε; φιληθήσομαι, φιληθε.\*

Admitting that the future signification was already denoted by the intervention of a σ, πλεκ-σ-μαι, πλεκ-σο-μαι, πλέξομαι, the intermediate member θε was then introduced, between the σ and the root, by one of those arrangements, so frequent in the Greek, which gave birth to so many ground-forms; e. g. πλέκομαι, πλεκ-σομαι, πλεκ-θε-σομαι, πλεχθήσομαι.\* At the same time, from the root thus lengthened πλεκ, πλεκθε, πλεχθε; τυπ, τυπθε, τυφθε, an Aor. was formed without the characteristic vowel, (§ 38,) ἐπλέχθην, ἐτύφθην. The same may be said of τυπήσομαι, ground-form τυπε. Thus the steps by which all the forms were gradually obtained are obvious.

1. τυπ. gave birth to ἔτυπον ἐτυπόμην, τέτυπα ἐτετύπειν, (later forms τέτυφα, ἐτετύφειν,) τε-τυπ-μαι, τέτυμμαι ἐτεσύμμην.
2. τυπτ. τυπ strengthened by τ, τύπτω ἔτυπτον, τύπτομαι ἐτυπτόμην.

\* The last vowel of the root, ε, is usually doubled when a consonant immediately succeeds. See § 10. (Tr.)

3. τυπε. τυπ with ε, ἐτύπην, τυπέω τυπέομαι.
4. τυψ. τυπ with σ, τύψω ἔτυψα, τύψομαι ἐτυψάμην τετύφoμαι.
5. τυπησ. τυπε with σ, τυπήσομαι.
6. τυφδε. τυπέ with ς before ε, ἐτύφθην.
7. τυφθησ. τυπησ with ς before ε, τυφθήσομαι.

We may regard it, therefore, as established, that the old deduction-theory is untenable as to its fundamental principles; that the resemblance between the forms can be explained only by tracing them to one common root; and, consequently, that other considerations must decide concerning the formation of the tenses.

At the very first view, a diversity of ground-forms present themselves for this purpose; e. g. τυπ, τυπε, τυφδε, &c. We need only subjoin certain terminations to these ground-forms, e. g. τύπω, τυπέω, τυφδέω, &c. and we find ourselves unexpectedly ushered into the fanciful theory of Hemsterhuys, Valkenaer, and Lennep, who have, unfortunately, obscured what was true and useful in their principles, by an unskilful and arbitrary application of them.

A little more reflection, however, will convince us, that the forms, collectively, rest upon a twofold root; e. g. ἐφαινόμην, ἐφανόμην; φαιν, φαν: λείπομαι, ελιπόμην; λειπ, λιπ: ἀγγέλλω, ἡγγελον; ἀγγελλ, ἀγγελ: a long root, λειπ, φαιν, ἀγγελλ, which is shortened to form certain tenses, φαν, λιπ, ἀγγελ. Thus, we obtain two classes of ground-forms, which, in some cases, undergo various changes in their vowels, e. g. τειν, τεν, ταν, τον; in others, are increased by additional letters; e. g. λειπ, λειψ, λειφδε, λειφθησ; and λιπ, λιπε, λιπησ.

These are the observations, which have induced us to give a new shape to the whole business of the formation of the tenses. In unfolding the method itself, these principles may, perhaps, receive some modification or assume a different form. But no one can be surprised at this, who realises the difference between investigation and instruction; each of which must pursue a peculiar course, leaving the synthesis, which the business of instruction calls to its aid, to harmonize, at the close, with the analysis obtained by investigation. The grand aim, however, of the business of instruction, must be, to establish the independence of every form, and to communicate the clearest views, on this subject,



which can be obtained by an accurate discrimination of the forms, and a knowledge of their constituent parts.

To accomplish this, without perplexing the learner by a multiplicity of forms, it was necessary, first, to deduce from the root the first person only of every tense in the Ind. mood. Every first person of the Ind. is then considered as composed of two parts only, (augment excluded,) e. g. λειφθήσομαι, of λειφ and θήσομαι; and it is reserved for future instruction to expose the more intimate organization of the form. To facilitate, however, the business in this stage, let the given classification of the tenses be attentively considered, and the terminations of the Futures and Aorists be classed in their proper order: Act. εω, ον; σω, σα; Pass. ησομαι, ην; θήσομαι, θην; Mid. εομαι, ομην; σομαι, σαμην. In this manner, every termination will be readily annexed to its tense, and the whole doctrine of the formation of the tenses, will be soon comprehended and easily retained. Previously to entering on the Paradigm, we have explained what we mean by the *ground-form* of the tense, the *mood-vowel* and the *termination*; τυπτ-ο-μαι, ἐτυπ-ό-μην, τύψ-ο-μαι. After this, the personal terminations of the primary and secondary tenses, and of the Imperative mood, are particularly enumerated. When the learner has a clear view of the constituent parts, and can analyse such a form as λειφθησοίσθην into λειφ-θησ-οι-σθην, as well as put these together again, to reproduce the form, he may proceed with the minutest parts of the classification or conjugation. The labour is not great. The whole formation of the Passive, or of the verbs in μι, can be explained in an hour; and then, the different persons in each mood, are easily and deeply imprinted on the memory. To form synthetically the several persons, is especially useful for acquiring skill in the management of the forms. For example, let the Aor. 2. Mid. Subj. 3 pers. Plur. of λείπω, be required. The learner is directed to give the form from the short root and -ομην; and, aware that from ἐλπύομην, nothing remains, for the other moods, except the short root ληπ, he subjoins, first the mood-vowel ω, and then the termination of the 3 person Plur. νται, and gives immediately λίπωνται. In the same manner, he forms θέωνται, θώνται, θέσθαι, &c. as far as we please to extend the synthesis. In a similar manner, every form which presents itself in reading, will be recognised by the several characteristics

which it contains, and not by means of some other form, with which it is classed in the Paradigm. By resolving into its separate parts the form  $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$  with  $\omega$  indicates the subjunctive,  $\sigma$  the Aor., and the form can no longer remain a matter of doubt. After separating  $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\sigma$ , the final  $\omega$  ( $\omicron$  doubled before the consonant  $\sigma$ ) is resolved, and we obtain the root  $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron$ . The language seems evidently to demand such a treatment in regard to the forms, and I shall waive for the future, any controversy concerning the adaptation of the method to the business of instruction, leaving the issue of the experiment to decide upon this point.

## PREFACE

TO THE EDITION OF 1813.

WHILE we have been engaged in further developing the principles here exhibited, by the assistance of such additional light, as constant experience in the business of instruction, and further observation, have afforded, and have endeavoured to present them in the elementary portions of our Grammar, a new edition of the present work has been demanded. After the publication of the Grammar, here alluded to, a new edition of the "*Tables*" might seem altogether superfluous. The object of the Grammar, however, is not to deprive its predecessor of its long asserted rights ; —we shall be contented to see both together instrumental in cultivating the minds of youth. This method has been introduced and used, even where the Greek is taught from elementary books, very different from our Grammar. Such may be the case for the future also, although there is some inconvenience attending it. Besides being retained where our work on Grammar is denied admission, this method may afford pleasure to those, who prefer a distinct tabular view of a subject somewhat confused, to a treatment of it, involved in the midst of other discussions. Finally, that in this edition, much has been rendered more consistent with the views contained in the Grammar, and, as is hoped, considerably improved, needs of course no excuse on our part. Neglect on this score would have justly exposed us to censure.

## PREPARATORY OBSERVATIONS.

### I. OF THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

#### ALPHABET.

| NAME.   | FIGURE. | PRONUNC.  | NAME.   | FIGURE.  | PRONUNC. |
|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Alpha   | A. α.   | a and aa* | Ny      | N. ν.    | n        |
| Beta    | B. β.   | b         | Xi      | Ξ. ξ.    | ks       |
| Gamma   | Γ. γ.   | g         | Omikron | O. ο.    | ō        |
| Delta   | Δ. δ.   | d         | Pi      | Π. π.    | p        |
| Epsilon | E. ε.   | ē         | Rho     | P. ρ.    | r        |
| Stigma  | Στ. σ.  | st        | Sigma   | Σ. σ. ς. | s.       |
| Sdeta   | Z. ζ.   | sd        | Tau     | T. τ.    | t        |
| Eta     | H. η.   | ee*       | Ypsilon | Υ. υ.    | y & yy*  |
| Theta   | Θ. θ.   | th        | Phi     | Φ. φ.    | ph       |
| Iota    | I. ι.   | i and ii* | Chi     | X. χ.    | ch       |
| Kappa   | K. κ.   | k         | Psi     | Ψ. ψ.    | ps       |
| Lambda  | Λ. λ.   | l         | Omega   | Ω. ω.    | oo       |
| My      | M. μ.   | m         |         |          |          |

The letters are not arranged in any natural order, but stand as they have been put together by custom and accident. For reasons which are presently stated, we may class together, ε, η, ο, ω. α, ι, υ. π, β, φ, ψ. κ, γ, χ, ξ. τ, δ, θ. σ, ζ. λ, μ, ν, ς.

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\* It may be well to observe, that the sound of *a*, intended by the author, is that of our *a* in *father*; of ε and η, that of the German *e*, or English *a* in *fate*, ε and η differing only in length; of ι, that of the English *e* in *see*; of υ, that of the German *ue*, or the French *u*, with somewhat more of the English *e* sound. Hence he writes *My*, *Ny*, (for *Mv*, *Nv*,) and gives the sound of *v*, by the German *y*.



## OF THE VOWELS.

§ 1. *Vowels with one simple sound. Vocalis brevis, longa, anceps, explained.*

1. Simple vowels are ε, δ, α, ι, υ. When repeated, εε, οο, αα, ιι, υυ, they are written only once. We may distinguish them, however, for the present, by a stroke above ε, δ, α, ι, υ.

NOTE 1. Double ε is written η; double ο, ω. Thus ε and ο have their own appropriate signs, and are always written η, ω. For α, ι, υ, however, there are no appropriate signs.

2. The simple vowels are called *short*, (*breves*); when doubled, *long* (*longæ*). Therefore

The short vowels are ε, δ, α, ι, υ.

The long vowels are η, ω, α, ι, υ.

Thus α, ι, υ, serve to denote both their long and short sounds, and are called, on this account, *ancipites*, i. e. having a twofold use, as denoting both the long and the short sounds; so that they appear in one word long, in another short.

*General view.* ε, δ, doubled, give η, ω. α, ι, υ, give α, ι, υ. Breves ε, ο; longæ η, ω; ancipites α, ι, υ.

NOTE 2. α, ι, υ, are not therefore doubtful vowels, concerning

ε, ο, υ, ω, it will be seen, are denominated ε-ψιλον, ο-μικρον, υ-ψιλον, ω-μεγα. In regard to ο-μικρον and ω-μεγα, the reason is obvious. ε and υ were, originally, it is probable, aspirates, or characters to denote such. Vid. Buttmann, *Ausf. Gr.* p. 11. When used as vowels they were, for distinction's sake, denominated ε-ψιλον, υ-ψιλον.

The sources of testimony in regard to the sounds of the Greek and Roman letters are,

1. The manner of writing Greek names by the Romans, and Roman names by the Greeks: viz. *Epicurus* for Επικουρος. *Ciceron* for Κικερων.

2. Comparison of the Latin with the modern languages of Europe derived from it; viz. the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese.

3. Allusions in the classics to the sounds made by particular animals.

4. Interchange of certain letters for each other.

Among the modes of pronouncing the Greek in modern times, two principally are distinguished; viz. the *Erasmian* and *Reuchlinian*, so called from their respective advocates, *Erasmus* and *Reuchlin*. The Erasmian follows the analogy of the modern European languages; the Reuchlinian, the pronunciation in vogue in modern Greece. (*Tr.*)

which it may be doubted, whether, in a certain word, they are long or short; or which might be, in the same word, and at the same time, both long and short: or which waver between long and short: but they are vowel-signs of a twofold nature or use, i. e. the same signs serve to denote the single and the repeated sounds.

NOTE 3. The long vowels have no other origin than the duplication of the short ones. For  $\chi\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\xi\xi\rho\epsilon\tau\omicron$ ,  $\delta\delta\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\omicron\omicron\rho\alpha\omicron\nu$ ,  $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\omicron\sigma\omega$ , write  $\chi\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\xi\rho\epsilon\tau\omicron$ ,  $\delta\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\omicron\rho\alpha\omicron\nu$ ,  $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$ . If the same sound occurs by the side of a vowel already long, it is received into this, and forms one sound, e. g.  $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\omega}\omega$ ,  $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\omega}\omega$ ,  $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ .

NOTE 4. The sounds of  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$ , being formed by the palate and lips, in the *front* part of the mouth, may be denominated *front* vowels. Those of  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\omicron$ , being formed by the organs in the *back* part of the mouth, may be called *back-vowels*.

§ 2. *Vowels with two coalescing sounds, (Diphthongs); their origin.*

Diphthongs are formed when a back-vowel, ( $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\omicron$ ,) unites itself in utterance, with a front-vowel, ( $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$ ,) producing one sound. Thus,

|                  |                       |                          |                  |                       |                          |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| $\epsilon$       | $\epsilon\iota$       | $\epsilon\upsilon$       | $\eta$           | $\eta\iota$           | $\eta\upsilon$           |
| $\omicron$       | $\omicron\iota$       | $\omicron\upsilon$       | $\omega$         | $\omega\iota$         | $\omega\upsilon$         |
| $\tilde{\alpha}$ | $\tilde{\alpha}\iota$ | $\tilde{\alpha}\upsilon$ | $\tilde{\alpha}$ | $\tilde{\alpha}\iota$ | $\tilde{\alpha}\upsilon$ |

NOTE 1. The iota behind the long vowel is usually placed as a point underneath, (iota subscriptum.) Thus  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\tilde{\alpha}$ ; not  $\eta\iota$ ,  $\omega\iota$ ,  $\tilde{\alpha}\iota$ .

NOTE 2.  $\upsilon$  also is found as a diphthong; but the  $\iota$  was (in this case,) originally pronounced with an aspirate similar to W, (digamma Aeolicum); e. g.  $\upsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$  was pronounced *whios*;  $\mu\epsilon\mu\alpha\upsilon\tilde{\alpha}$ , *memawhia*;  $\upsilon\iota$ , consequently, was not, properly speaking, a Diphthong.

NOTE 3. In pronunciation,  $\omega$  commonly takes the place of  $\alpha\omicron$ , and  $\eta$  the place of  $\epsilon\alpha$  and  $\alpha\alpha$ . H, consequently, has a twofold sound; that of long  $\bar{\epsilon}$ , and of  $\alpha$ , according as it proceeds from a double  $\epsilon$ , or from  $\epsilon\alpha$  and  $\alpha\alpha$ . In  $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ , from  $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\sigma\omega$ , it has a clear sound; in  $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$  and  $\tilde{\eta}\nu$ , from  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\alpha\mu\iota$  and  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , the sound is more obscure.

NOTE. 4.  $\epsilon$  has a sound between  $\varepsilon$  and  $i$ ; and  $\omicron$  has the sound of an obscure  $o$ , which is lost in the  $u$ . Hence when  $\varepsilon$  and  $o$  are protracted in pronouncing,  $\epsilon$  and  $\omicron$  are frequently obtained. We must accustom ourselves here, at once, to distinguish between the  $\varepsilon$  and  $o$ , protracted in  $\epsilon$  and  $\omicron$ , and the duplication of these vowels,  $\eta$  and  $\omega$ .

## OF THE CONSONANTS.

§ 3. *Kindred Consonants. Relation between the sounds of  $\Pi$ ,  $K$ ,  $T$ . Rules for their changes.*

Among the Consonants are related, as to their sounds,

1.  $\Pi$ ,  $B$ ,  $\Phi$ .  $\pi$ , with a gentle  $h$ , or breathing, becomes  $\beta$ ; and  $\pi$  and  $\beta$  pronounced with the strong aspirate, become  $\phi$ .

2.  $K$ ,  $\Gamma$ ,  $X$ .  $\kappa$  and  $\gamma$ , with the strong aspirate, become  $\chi$ .

3.  $T$ ,  $\Delta$ ,  $\Theta$ .  $\tau$  and  $\delta$ , with the strong aspirate, become  $\varsigma$ .

Thus,

|         |            |            |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\Pi$ . | $\pi$ .    | $\beta$ .  | $\phi$ .      | Of these consonants, $\pi \kappa \tau$ are uttered without any perceptible breathing,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| $K$ .   | $\kappa$ . | $\gamma$ . | $\chi$ .      | and are, therefore, called <i>Tenues</i> . $\Phi \chi$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| $T$ .   | $\tau$ .   | $\delta$ . | $\varsigma$ . | $\varsigma$ are the most strongly aspirated, for which reason they are called <i>Aspiratæ</i> . Between these two classes, as to the strength of the aspirate, are found $\beta \gamma \delta$ , and are denominated <i>Mediæ</i> . The <i>Tenues</i> , <i>Mediæ</i> , and <i>Aspiratæ</i> , have therefore, among themselves, in their respective classes, an equal strength of aspirate. |

|          |                         |                          |                             |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Tenues   | <sup>1</sup><br>$\pi$   | <sup>1</sup><br>$\kappa$ | <sup>1</sup><br>$\tau$      |
| Mediæ    | <sup>2</sup><br>$\beta$ | <sup>2</sup><br>$\gamma$ | <sup>2</sup><br>$\delta$    |
| Aspiratæ | <sup>3</sup><br>$\phi$  | <sup>3</sup><br>$\chi$   | <sup>3</sup><br>$\varsigma$ |

All the nine together are called *Mutes*, (*Mutæ*), and we must accustom ourselves to regard them in a twofold light: first as related in sound,  $\Pi$ ,  $K$ ,  $T$ -sounds; and then in respect to the strength with which they are aspirated, *Tenues*, *Mediæ*, *Aspiratæ*.

NOTE 1. When one of the  $\Pi$  or  $K$ -class, precedes one of the  $T$ -class, the former must be of equal strength with the latter, in respect to the aspirate. Thus, not  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\tau\alpha\iota$ ,\* but  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$ ; not

\*  $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$  makes in the perf. pass.  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\tau\alpha\iota$ ; but  $\gamma$  being

τετριβ<sup>21</sup>ται, but τετρι<sup>11</sup>πται; not βεβ<sup>31</sup>ρεχται, but βεβ<sup>11</sup>ρεκται; not γεγ<sup>31</sup>ραφται, but γεγ<sup>11</sup>ραπται; not ρα<sup>11</sup>πδος, but ρα<sup>12</sup>βδος; not επ<sup>22</sup>λεκ<sup>13</sup>θην, but επ<sup>13</sup>λεχ<sup>33</sup>θην; not ελει<sup>13</sup>φ<sup>33</sup>θην, but ελει<sup>23</sup>φ<sup>33</sup>θην, &c.

NOTE 2. Of two separated aspirates, in two adjoining syllables,\* the first is changed into its Tenuis; e. g. πεφίληκα, not φεφίληκα; κερύσσωκα, not χερύσσωκα; τριχός not θριχός.†

§ 4. The Π, Κ and Τ-sounds, before σ and ρ. Double consonants. Semivowels. Pronunciation of some vowels.

1. A σ, immediately preceded by one of the π-sounds, gives birth to a ψ, which contains, therefore, πσ, or βσ, or φσ. For βλέπω, τριβω, γραφω, write βλέψω, τριψω, γράψω.

2. From σ, immediately preceded by a κ-sound, proceeds a ξ, which contains, therefore, κσ, or γσ, or χσ. For πλεω, λεγω, βρεχω, write πλέξω, λέξω, βρέξω.

3. When a τ-sound comes before a σ, it is rejected. For ανυσω, έρειδω, πειδω, write ανύσω, έρείσω, πείσω.

NOTE 1. For this reason, ψ and ξ are called double-consonants. Further; ζ is the sign for σδ, and ε for στ, and may also be reckoned among the double consonants.

Observe also the gliding pronunciation of λ, μ, ν, ξ, which, on this account, are denominated *Liquids*, (*Liquidæ*.) and *Semivowels*, (*Semivocales*;) and, in the paradigm, form a distinct class of verbs.

4. A π-sound, before a μ, is changed into μ. For τετυπμαι, ‡ τετριβμαι, γεγραφμαι, write τέτυμμαι, τέτριμμαι, γέγραμμαι.

one of the κ-sounds, and being immediately followed by τ, the γ, which is a middle mute, must be changed into κ which is the corresponding smooth: thus,

λε-λεκ-ται. So of the other examples. To these may be added επι<sup>32</sup>γραφ<sup>32</sup>θην—επι<sup>22</sup>γραφ<sup>23</sup>θην; τρι<sup>23</sup>β<sup>33</sup>θσομαι—τρι<sup>12</sup>φ<sup>22</sup>θσομαι; οκ<sup>12</sup>δοος—ογ<sup>22</sup>δοος; λεγ<sup>22</sup>θσομαι—λεχ<sup>22</sup>θσομαι.

Exception. εκ the preposition, in composition, as εκ-δεω, εκ-δίδωσι. (Tr.)

\* Occasioned by the reduplication, in the formation of the perfect tense. (Tr.)

† If the aspirate, however, is removed, the θ is restored, τρεψω—θρεψω, τριχος—θριξι. (Tr.)

|        |             |                        |
|--------|-------------|------------------------|
| ‡ τυπ- | τε-τυπ-μαι  | perf. pass. τε-τυμ-μαι |
| τριβ-  | τε-τριβ-μαι | τε-τριμ-μαι            |
| γραφ-  | γε-γραφ-μαι | γε-γραμ-μαι. (Tr.)     |



5. A  $\kappa$ -sound, before a  $\mu$ , is changed into  $\gamma$ . For  $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\beta\epsilon\beta\rho\epsilon\chi\mu\alpha\iota$ , write  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ :  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ , from  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ , remains, of course, unaltered.

6. A  $\tau$ -sound, before a  $\mu$ , is changed into  $\sigma$ . For  $\eta\nu\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\eta\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\delta\mu\alpha\iota$ , write  $\eta\nu\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\eta\rho\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ .

NOTE 2. A  $\tau$ -sound, before another  $\tau$ -sound, is changed into  $\sigma$ . For  $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\delta\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\delta\eta\nu$ , write  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\sigma\delta\eta\nu$ .

NOTE 3. N before the  $\pi$ -sounds, also before  $\psi$  and before  $\mu$ , is pronounced like  $\mu$ ; but, before the  $\kappa$ -sounds, and before  $\xi$ , like  $\gamma$ ; (properly like *ng* in *hang*;) e. g.  $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\mu\omicron\nu\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \tau\acute{\eta}\nu\ \mu\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta\nu\ \varphi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$ , should be pronounced, *toni polemong kai taem machaem pheugein*. The ancient Greeks wrote also,  $\tau\omicron\mu\ \pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\mu\omicron\gamma\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \tau\eta\mu\ \mu\alpha\chi\eta\nu\ \varphi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$ . In the middle of certain words, the  $\mu$  and  $\gamma$  are still written: not  $\lambda\alpha\nu$ - $\beta\alpha\nu\omega$ ,  $\lambda\iota\nu$ - $\pi\alpha\nu\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\varphi\alpha\nu$ - $\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\varphi\alpha\nu$ - $\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\nu$ - $\chi\alpha\nu\omega$ ,  $\varphi\upsilon\nu$ - $\gamma\alpha\nu\omega$ ; but  $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ ,  $\lambda\iota\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\gamma\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ ,  $\varphi\upsilon\gamma\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ .

## 2. OF SYLLABLES AND ROOTS.

### OF SYLLABLES.

§ 5. *Origin and extent of Syllables. Multiplicity of Consonants avoided.*

1. A syllable is formed when a vowel is uttered alone, or together with a consonant; e. g.  $\epsilon$ - $\gamma\omega$ ,  $\sigma\omicron$ - $\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon$ - $\lambda\epsilon\iota$ - $\pi\epsilon$ .

NOTE 1. The vowel may have a consonant both before and after it; and after it, even a double consonant; e. g.  $\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\gamma\omicron\upsilon\nu$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\psi$ - $\omega$ ,  $\kappa\omicron$ - $\rho\alpha\zeta$ . When two other consonants, i. e. not forming a double consonant, come after the vowel, a final vowel has generally been dropped; e. g.  $\omega\varsigma\sigma'$  is  $\acute{\omega}\varsigma\sigma\epsilon$ — $\acute{\omega}\rho\sigma\epsilon$ .

NOTE 2. The vowel of the syllable, besides a single consonant preceding it, may take also another consonant, viz. a Mute or a Liquid; e. g.  $\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ,  $\beta\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta$ . Sometimes a  $\sigma$  followed by a Mute with a Liquid, commences the syllable; e. g.  $\sigma\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\nu$ ,  $\sigma\varphi\rho\alpha\gamma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\tau\rho\omega\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ .

NOTE 3. Hence we may determine the proper mode of divid-

ing the syllables. This must be so regulated that no syllable close with two consonants; e. g. πολ-λα, τα, δει-να, κου-δεν, ἀν-δρω-πων, δει-νο-τε-ρον, πε-λει. Consonants which can commence a word, remain together in the division of the syllables; e. g. ἄσ-τρωτος, ἄ-στρω-τος; Ἀσκληπιός, Α-σκλη-πι-ός.

2. N before σ is rejected. For αἰωνσι, write αἰῶσι; for δαιμον-σι, δαίμοσι.\*

3. Σ coming between two consonants is dropped. For πεπλεσχ-σθον, write πεπλεσχον, and according to § 3. 1. πέπλεσχθον.† For γεγραφσθαι, write γεγράφθαι.

4. When α ν together with a τ-sound, standing before σ, are rejected, the remaining short vowel is lengthened, viz. ε into ει, and ο into ου. The doubtful vowels, however, ᾱ, ι, υ, are doubled, e. g. ᾱ, ι, υ; η and ω remain the same. For σπενδσω, τυπτωντσι, τετυφαντσι, δεικνυντσι, write σπείσω, τύπτουσι, τετύφασι, δεικνύσι; τυπτωντσι becomes τύπτωσι.‡

§ 6. *Long and short syllables. Long syllables changed into short ones.*

Whatever precedes the vowel, is not regarded, in the measure of a syllable; but solely the vowel, and the consonants which immediately follow it. Thus, in σκληρός, σκλ are not attended to in measuring the syllable σκλη, because they precede the vowel η.

1. A syllable is *short*, when its vowel is a simple or short one, e. g. ε, ο, ᾱ, ι, υ, and is followed by one single consonant at the utmost; e. g. ἔ-λι-πὸν, ὄ-θῆν, ὄ, πῶ-λῦ-φᾶ-τῶς.

2. A syllable is *long*, 1. *by nature*, when its vowel is a double one, viz. a long vowel, η, ω, ᾱ, ι, υ, or a diphthong; e. g. ποτ-ᾱν, τᾱυ-τᾱν, ῥεῖ-νᾱν, στεῖ-χῶ. 2. *By position*, when it contains a simple vowel followed by two consonants; e. g. λεκτος, φραζω.

\* Datives plural from αἰων-δαιμων—formed by inserting σ before the final ι of the Dat. sing. (Tr.)

† Dual 2d or 3d pers. perf. Passive, fr. πλεω-πεπλεγμαι; γραφω-γεγραμμαι-ψαι-πται-μεδον-φοθον—for which write γεγραφθον; γεγραφσθαι infin. perf. pass. for which write γεγράφθαι. (Tr.)

‡ σπενδω—σπενδ-σω; in place of which σπείσω, 1. fut. act. τυπτων-ουσα-ον-οσθου-οντι, &c. dat. plur. regularly τυπτονται, for which τυπτουσι. So τετυφαντος-αντι-τετυφαντσι-ᾱσι; and δεικνυντος-υντι-δεικνυντσι-ῶσι. τυπτωσι 3. plur. pres. subj. for τυπτωντσι. (Tr.)

3. A long syllable originally short, is shortened again by rejecting the last of its two vowels or consonants. Thus, *τεῖνειν*, *ἀχοῦειν*, *τέμνειν*, *τυπτεῖν*, when shortened, become *τένειν*, *ἀχῶειν*, *τέμνειν*, *τυπτεῖν*.

NOTE 1. From ζ, (i. e. σδ,) from εἰ before a Mute, and from εὔ, the first of the two letters is always rejected. *φρᾶζω*, *λείπω*, *φεύγω*, when shortened, give *φρᾶδω*, *λίπω*, *φῦγω*. When the same letter is repeated, it is, of course, a matter of indifference, which one is rejected. *βάλλειν*, *ἀγγέλλειν*, become *βαλεῖν*, *ἀγγελεῖν*.

NOTE 2. On the contrary, such syllables as *φιδ*, *πειθ*, *τυχ*, may easily be lengthened into *φειδ*, *πειθ*, *τευχ*.

NOTE 3. When *ληθῖν* becomes *λᾶθῖν*, it is a sign that the η originated from α, § 2. NOTE 3. This is very common : e. g. *ῆθ*, *μηθ*, *στη*, *βη*, *φη*, *φην*, become, when shortened, *ᾗθ*, *μαθ*, *στα*, *βα*, *φα*, *φαν*.

## OF ROOTS.

§ 7. *Of twofold roots. Change of a long into a short root. The Verbs arranged in three classes according to the termination of the root.*

1. The root of a word consists of the letters or syllables on which the various forms of the word rest :\* e. g. *λείπω*, *ἐλείπον*, *λείπηται*, root *λειπ* : *καλέω*, *καλέσας*, *καλέσμαι*, root *καλε*.

2. The root is *long*, when it consists of a long syllable ; or, if it be more than one syllable, when it ends with a long syllable : e. g. *πειθ*, *γεν*, *βαλλ*, *ἐρεῖδ*, *ἀμειβ*, *ἀγγελλ*.

3. The root is *short*, when it consists of a short syllable ; or, if it be more than one syllable, when it ends in a short syllable : e. g. *λιπ*, *φραδ*, *βαλ*, *ἀχο*, *ἄλο*, *περα*.

4. A long root is changed into a short one, when its final syllable is shortened in the usual manner : (§ 6. 3.) e. g. the long roots *ἀγγελλ*, *ἐρεῖδ*, *ἀχου*, *αἰρ*, *πευθ*, *φραζ*, when shortened, become *ἀγγελ*, *ἐρεῖδ*, *ἀχο*, *αῖρ*, *πυθ*, *φραδ*.

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\* These changes of the branches, or incidental parts of the verb, while the root remains unaltered, may be compared to the changes rung with a number of bells, one of which strikes steadily and uniformly, while those which strike before and after it are continually varying. (Tr.)

5. By subjoining to the unaltered root an  $\omega$ , we obtain the first Pers. of the Præs. ; e. g.  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$ ,  $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\lambda$ , give  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\text{-}\omega$ .

6. A *regular verb* must have a root which ends in a vowel, a Mute, or a Liquid : e. g.  $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\text{-}\omega$ . If this be not the case, the original root has been altered by the addition of some letters. It must, therefore, except in the Præs. and Imperf., be liberated from those letters, and in this manner be reduced to one of the above mentioned cases.

NOTE. The roots which end in  $\sigma\sigma$ , and in  $\zeta$ , are very common. Of these terminations the former is almost always, the latter very frequently, reducible to a  $\kappa$  sound. Thus,  $\phi\rho\iota\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\pi\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\alpha\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\nu\alpha\zeta$ ,  $\pi\alpha\iota\zeta$ , except in the Præs. and Imperf., become  $\phi\rho\iota\kappa$ ,  $\pi\rho\alpha\gamma$ ,  $\tau\alpha\rho\alpha\chi$ ,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\nu\alpha\chi$ ,  $\pi\alpha\iota\gamma$ . (Comp. § 8. 2.)

7. Hence we obtain three classes of verbs : 1. *Verba pura*, whose root ends in a vowel. 2. *Verba muta*, whose root ends in a Mute. 3. *Verba liquida*, whose root ends in a Liquid.

§ 8. *Changes of the root. Increase of the same. Augment. Addition of various Consonants to the root.*

1. A root is increased before, (receives an Augment,) 1. by prefixing an  $\epsilon$ , if it commence with a consonant ; e. g.  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau$  ;  $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma$  ;  $\rho$  is generally doubled,  $\rho\iota\pi\tau$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\iota\pi\tau$  ; 2. if it commence with a vowel, by doubling the same. Thus from  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\chi\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\eta}\kappa$ ,  $\acute{\omega}\vartheta\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\alpha\nu$ ,  $\tau\kappa$ ,  $\upsilon\beta\rho\iota\zeta$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\chi$ ,  $\omicron\iota\kappa\epsilon$ ,  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho$ ,  $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\chi$  we obtain  $\acute{\eta}\rho$ ,  $\acute{\omega}\chi\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\eta}\kappa$ ,  $\acute{\omega}\vartheta\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\eta}\nu\theta\alpha\nu$ ,  $\tau\kappa$ ,  $\upsilon\beta\rho\iota\zeta$ ,  $\eta\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\eta\acute{\upsilon}\chi$ ,  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon$ ,  $\eta\acute{\iota}\rho$ ,  $\eta\acute{\upsilon}\chi$ .

2. A root is increased behind, (receives a suffix,) by the addition of various letters, without any general rule : e. g.  $\Sigma\kappa$ ,  $\gamma\eta\rho\alpha$ ,  $\gamma\eta\rho\alpha\sigma\kappa$  ; (in all the following examples the final consonant of the root must be rejected)  $\delta\iota\delta\alpha\chi$ ,  $\delta\iota\delta\alpha\chi\sigma\kappa$ ,  $\delta\iota\delta\alpha\sigma\kappa$  :  $\Sigma\chi$ ,  $\pi\alpha\vartheta$ ,  $\pi\alpha\sigma\chi$  ;  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta$ ,  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\sigma\chi$ ,  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\chi$  :  $\Sigma\sigma$ , e. g.  $\pi\rho\alpha\gamma$ ,  $\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\text{-}\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\pi\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma$  ;  $\phi\rho\iota\kappa$ ,  $\phi\rho\iota\sigma\sigma$  ;  $\zeta$ , e. g.  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\nu\alpha\chi$ ,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\nu\alpha\chi\zeta$ ,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\nu\alpha\zeta$  ;  $\pi\alpha\iota\gamma$ ,  $\pi\alpha\iota\zeta$ .

NOTE 1. When the root is increased by the addition of  $\epsilon$ , the  $\epsilon$  of the root becomes  $\omicron$  : e. g.  $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ ,  $\lambda\omicron\gamma\epsilon$  ;  $\varphi\epsilon\gamma$ ,  $\varphi\omicron\gamma\epsilon$ . When  $\epsilon$  is the last vowel of the root, it is generally changed into  $\iota$  : e. g.  $\alpha\nu\vartheta\epsilon$  with  $\zeta$ ,  $\alpha\nu\vartheta\epsilon\zeta$ ,  $\alpha\nu\vartheta\iota\zeta$ . This takes place also when certain consonants are added ; e. g.  $\gamma\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\nu$ ,  $\gamma\iota\gamma\nu$  ;  $\tau\epsilon\kappa$ ,  $\tau\iota\kappa\tau$ .

NOTE 2. The final vowel of the root is frequently doubled, on the addition of a consonant ; e. g.  $\vartheta\upsilon\alpha$  with  $\sigma\kappa$ , becomes  $\vartheta\upsilon\eta\sigma\kappa$  ;



βο, βωσx. Sometimes the first consonant of the root is repeated, accompanied by ι; e. g. γνο, γνωσx,—γγινωσx;—τρω, τρωσx,—ττρωσx,—

3. A very common method of increasing short roots behind, is, to introduce ν before its final consonant, and αν after it.

Orig. long roots.      Short roots.      Lengthened roots.

μηθ,

μαθ,

μανθαν,

ῆδ,

ἄδ,

ἄνδαν,

πευθ,

πυθ,

πυνθαν,

φευγ,

φυγ,

φυγγαν,\*

τρυχ,

τρυχ,

τρυγγαν,\*

λειπ,

λιπ,

λιμπαν,\*

ληβ,

λαβ,

λαμβαν.\*

NOTE 3. From these lengthened roots, we can easily obtain the short ones on which they rest; and from these short roots, obtain the original long ones: e. g. λιμπαν-λιπ-λειπ.

4. Every suffix of this sort is retained only in the Præs. and Imperf. It vanishes, therefore, with the changes it has occasioned, as soon as another tense is formed.



## ON THE ACTIVE VOICE.

### FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

#### § 9. Introduction.

1. In the Greek, as in other languages, three *Primary Tenses* are to be distinguished, viz. Præs. Fut. and Perf.; each of which, in respect to the form, has connected with it, a *Secondary Tense*, viz. Imperf. Aor. and Plusqpf. The Fut., together with its secondary tense, has frequently two forms; one of which is derived from the long, and the other from the short root: viz. Fut. 1, or the long Fut.; Aor. 1, or the long Aor.; Fut. 2, or the short Fut.;

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\* N before γ and χ, is changed into γ; before π and β, into μ; according to § 4. Note 3. (Tr.)

Aor. 2, or the short Aor. Hence we obtain eight tense-forms, in pairs, of which each pair is formed in a similar manner, and, consequently, may be similarly derived from the root. Their natural order is the following :

Præs. Fut. 2, or short Fut. Fut. 1, or long Fut. Perf.

Imperf. Aor. 2, or short Aor. Aor. 1, or long Aor. Plusqpf.

NOTE. All these forms are in use in but few verbs ; in many a few only are found.

2. The secondary tenses receive the Augment, but only in the Indicative. The Perf. also receives the Augment, and retains it in all the moods. If the Perf. commences with a consonant, this consonant is repeated before the Augment, (Reduplicatio,) to which the Plusqpf. prefixes an additional ε : e. g. τυπτ, ἐτυπτ, τε-τυπτ, ἐτετυπτ ; φιλε, ἐφιλε, (φεφιλε) πεφιλε § 3. Note 2, ἐπεφιλε ; χρυσο, ἐχρυσο, κεχρυσο, ἐκεχρυσο ; θε, ἐθε, ἐτεθε ; οίκε, secondary tenses and Perf. ὤκε ; also ἐλπίζ, ἠλπίζ. If the word begins with a vowel, followed by one consonant, the whole of the first syllable is repeated before the Augment, to form the Perf. (Reduplicatio Attica) ; e. g. ἐρεῖδ, ἐρηρεῖδ ; ἀκο, ἀκηκο.

NOTE 1. When the root begins with two consonants, without a Liquid, viz. with ψ, ξ, ζ, σ, φθ, or with γν,\* the Perf. and Plusqpf. receive merely an ε for the Augment : e. g. ψευδ and ζητε give only ἐψευδ and ἐζητε, in every augmented tense whatever.

NOTE 2. We suppose the learner, therefore, to know from which root each tense is derived, and what changes it undergoes. Should an Aor. 2, for example, of λείπω, be required, the root must first be shortened and supplied with the Augment, e. g. ἐλπ. In the same manner, φαιν ἐφαν. We suppose him also, to be previously acquainted with the reason, why αἶε makes ἦε ; πρᾶσ, ἐπρᾶγ ; φραζ, in the Plusqpf., ἐπεφραδ ; θνησκ, in the Perf., τεθνα ; φθιν, in the Plusqpf., only ἐφθιν. Nothing then remains but to subjoin the terminations. If he knows that the Perfect ends in μαι, and the Aor. 1. in θην, he finds no difficulty, with a knowledge of the preceding eight Sections, in forming from λείπω, (λελειπ-μαι) λέλειμμαι, (ἐλειπ-θην) ἐλείφθην ; from οἰκέω, ὠκημαι and ὠκήθην ; and from τιτρωσκω, τέτρωμαι, ἐτρώθην ; &c.

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\* Also χθ. (Tr.)

3. In order to render himself familiar with the terminations of the Active, let him observe them in their proper order.

Præs. Imperf. Fut. 2. Aor. 2. Fut. 1. Aor. 1. Perf. Plusqpf.

-ω -οῦ -εω -οῖν -σῶ -σαι -α -ειν

NOTE. Properly speaking, we have here done with the formation of the tenses. But the three classes of verbs must be separately considered, the foregoing explanations applied, and the deviations or exceptions noticed.

### § 10. *Verba Pura.*

In this class of verbs, the roots are not generally shortened. Hence the Fut. 2. and Aor. 2. are not common. Observe also, that when a consonant is added to the root, the final vowel of the same is very frequently doubled, (§ 8. 2. note 2.) e. g. χρῦσο, χρῦσώσω. Observe also, that the Perf. and Plusqpf. take a  $\kappa$  between the root and the termination, in order to strengthen the form; e. g. τέθνηκα, (τεθνακα,) not τέθνα-α. In the same manner, πεφίληκα, ἐπεφίληκα, &c.

|          |           |                 |                |              |
|----------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Roots    | οἶκε      | χρῦσο           | τιμα           | τι           |
| Præs.    | οἶκέ-ω    | χρῦσό-ω         | τιμά-ω         | τί-ω         |
| Imperf.  | οἶκε-ον   | ἐ-χρῦσό-ον      | ἐ-τίμα-ον      | ἐ-τί-ον      |
| Fut. 1.  | οἶκη-σω   | χρῦσώ-σω        | τιμή-σω        | τί-σω        |
| Aor. 1.  | οἶκη-σα   | ἐ-χρῦσώ-σα      | ἐ-τίμη-σα      | ἐ-τί-σα      |
| Perf.    | οἶκη-κα   | κε-χρῦσώ-κα     | τε-τίμη-κα     | τέ-τί-κα     |
| Plusqpf. | οἶκη-κειν | ἐ-κε-χρῦσώ-κειν | ἐ-τε-τίμη-κειν | ἐ-τε-τί-κειν |

NOTE. Only when the root can be shortened, as in ἀκούω, δαί-ω, some short tenses are found in use.

### § 11. *Verba Muta.*

1. When a  $\sigma$  is added to the Mute which terminates the root in this class, the changes mentioned in § 4. 1, 2, 3, take place. In τυπτω, which is used for the Paradigm, the root is τυπ, and  $\tau$  is added to strengthen it. Hence, τυπσω τυψω, λεγσω λέξω, πειθσω πείσω.\*

\* Quere? τυπτω, τυπτω, and because  $\tau$ -sounds before  $\sigma$  are rejected, we have τυπσω, i. e. τυψω. And so of all others. Then τυπτ is the long root, and τυπ the short one. (Tr.)

2. The Perfect changes often ε into ο ;\* e. g. πείδω, πείποιδα ; aspirates frequently the π and κ sounds ; e. g. τέτυφα, πέπλεχα ; and takes sometimes the κ sound in place of a τ : e. g. πεπειδ-α-πέπεικα.

| Roots       | τυπ          | φευγ-φυγ      | πειδ-πιδ       |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Præs.       | τύπ-τ-ω      | φεύγ-ω        | πείδ-ω         |
| Imperf.     | ἔ-τυπ-τ-ον   | ἔ-φευγ-ον     | ἔ-πειδ-ον      |
| Fut. 2.     | τυπ-έω       | φυγ-έω        | πιδ-έω         |
| Aor. 2.     | ἔ-τυπ-ον     | ἔ-φυγ-ον      | ἔ-πιδ-ον       |
| Fut. 1.     | τύψ-ω        | φεύξ-ω        | πεί-σω         |
| Aor. 1.     | ἔ-τυψ-α      | ἔ-φευξ-α      | ἔ-πει-σα       |
| Perf. 2.    | τέ-τυπ-α     | πέ-φευγ-α     | πέ-πιδ-α       |
| Plusqpf. 2. | ἔ-τε-τύπ-ειν | ἔ-πε-φεύγ-ειν | ἔ-πε-πιδ-ειν   |
| Perf. 1.    | τέ-τυφ-α     | πέ-φευχ-α     | πέ-πει-κ-α     |
| Plusqpf. 1. | ἔ-τε-τύφ-ειν | ἔ-πε-φεύχ-ειν | ἔ-πε-πεί-κ-ειν |

*Mixed Forms for exercise in finding the root.*

|             |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| Præs.       | βρέχω      | λείπω      |
| Imperf.     | ἔβρεχον    | ἐφύγγανεν  |
| Fut. 2.     | φραδέω     | τραχέω     |
| Aor. 2.     | ἔφραδον    | ἔτραγον    |
| Fut. 1.     | ῥίσω       | τινάξω     |
| Aor. 1.     | ῥῖσα       | ῥήπισα     |
| Perf. 2.    | λέλοιπα    | ῥοικα      |
| Plusqpf. 2. | ἔλελοίπειν | ἔπεφρίκειν |
| Perf. 1.    | κέκρυφα    | ῥῖχα       |
| Plusqpf. 1. | έκεκρύφειν | ἔπεπόμφειν |

§ 12. *Verba Liquida.*

The Tenses in use, except the Præs. and Imperf., are formed from the short root. Together with the forms which have ε in the root, there were others also in use with α, even in the Præs. ; e. g. τάμνω and τέμνω. Others with α alone ; e. g. κάμνω. Hence two forms of the Fut. 2. are met with ; τεμέω and ταμέω, while in the Aor. 2. and in the other tenses, α remains. The long Fut.

\* The same is true of the liquid verbs. See the next §. (Tr.)



is usually wanting, and the long Aor. ends in α, doubling, however, the short vowel of the short root, and lengthening ε into ει; e. g. τιλλ, ἔτιλα; τελλ, ἔτειλα.

|          |              |            |      |              |
|----------|--------------|------------|------|--------------|
| Roots    | φαίν         | σπειρ      |      |              |
| Præs.    | φαίν-ω       | σπείρ-ω    |      |              |
| Imperf.  | ἔ-φαίν-ον    | ἔ-σπείρ-ον |      |              |
| Fut. 2.  | φαν-έω       | σπαρ-έω    |      |              |
| Aor. 2.  | ἔ-φαν-ον     | ἔ-σπαρ-ον  |      |              |
| Fut. 1.  |              |            |      |              |
| Aor. 1.  | ἔ-φην-α      | ἔ-σπειρ-α  |      |              |
| Perf.    | πέ-φην-α     | ἔ-σπαρ-α   | also | ἔ-σπαρ-κ-α   |
| Plusqpf. | ἔ-πε-φήν-ειν | ἔ-σπάρ-ειν | —    | ἔ-σπάρ-κ-ειν |

*Mixed Forms for exercise.*

|         |           |         |          |                      |
|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| Præs.   | εὐφραίνω  | κρίνω   | Fut. 1.  |                      |
| Imperf. | ἡύφραινον | ἔτεινον | Aor. 1.  | ἔκτεινα ἑσθήματα     |
| Fut. 2. | κρινέω    | περέω   | Perf.    | μέμονα ἔφθορα*       |
| Aor. 2. | ἔκρινον   | ἤμυνον  | Plusqpf. | ἔμεμόνειν ἐπεπλόκειν |

NOTE 1. In roots ending in ρ and λ, we find sometimes the Fut. 1. and Aor. 1. constructed in the usual manner; e. g. ὄρω, ὤρσα; κέλλω, κέλσω.

NOTE 2. N, when it is the final consonant of the root is omitted after ει, ι, and υ, in some tenses; e. g. κταν, (from κτειν,) Perf. ἔκτακα; κριν, κέκρικα; πλυν, πέπλυκα; because this ν was not originally in the root. Thus πίνω, Aor. 2. ἔπιον; the root, therefore, is not πιν, but πι.

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\* This change of ε into ο, is not mentioned in this §. May not the rule § 11. 2. be repeated here? (Tr.)

## PARADIGM.\*

§ 13. *Of the Active.*

| Indicat. Primar. tenses. |      |   |                    | Indicat. Secundar. tenses. |      |   |                 |
|--------------------------|------|---|--------------------|----------------------------|------|---|-----------------|
| Præs.                    | τύπτ | } | -ω εις ει S.       | Imperf.                    | ἔτυπ | } | -ον ες ε        |
| Fut. 2.                  | τυπέ |   | -ομεν ετον ετον D. | Aor. 2.                    | ἔτυπ |   | -ομεν ετον ἔτην |
| Fut. 1.                  | τύψ  |   | -ομεν ετε εσι P.   |                            |      |   | -ομεν ετε ον    |

## Deviations.

|       |       |   |                    |
|-------|-------|---|--------------------|
| Perf. | τέτυπ | } | -α ας ε S.         |
|       |       |   | -αμεν ατον ατον D. |
|       |       |   | -αμεν ατε ασι P.   |

## Deviations.

|         |      |   |                 |
|---------|------|---|-----------------|
| Aor. 1. | ἔτυψ | } | -α ας ε         |
|         |      |   | -αμεν ατον ἄτην |
|         |      |   | -αμεν ατε αν    |

|          |        |   |                    |
|----------|--------|---|--------------------|
| Plusqpf. | ἔτετύπ | } | ειν εις ει         |
|          |        |   | -ειμεν ειτον είτην |
|          |        |   | -ειμεν ειτε εισαν  |

Subjunct. (*terminations as in the Primar. tenses.*)

|         |       |   |                    |
|---------|-------|---|--------------------|
| Præs.   | τύπτ  | } | -ω ης η S.         |
| Aor. 2. | τύπ   |   | -ωμεν ητον ητον D. |
| Aor. 1. | τύψ   |   | -ωμεν ητε ωσι P.   |
| Perf.   | τετύπ |   |                    |

Optat. (*terminations as in the Secundar. tenses.*)

|         |       |   |                    |
|---------|-------|---|--------------------|
| Præs.   | τύπτ  | } | -αιμι αις αι       |
| Fut. 2. | τυπέ  |   | -οιμι οις οι       |
| Aor. 2. | τύπ   |   | -οιμεν οιτον οίτην |
| Fut. 1. | τύψ   |   | -οιμεν οιτε οισν   |
| Perf.   | τετύπ |   |                    |

## Deviation.

|         |     |   |                   |
|---------|-----|---|-------------------|
| Aor. 1. | τύψ | } | -αιμι αις αι      |
|         |     |   | -αιμεν ατον αίτην |
|         |     |   | -αιμεν αιτε αιεν  |

\* The accented syllables, in the several paradigms, are marked in the ground-forms, or in the terminations, or in both. If a syllable of the ground-form alone receives the accent, it (the accent) remains upon that syllable in all cases in which the Terminations have no accentual mark. If the Termination also has an accent, then the accentual mark over the ground-form must be disregarded. (*Tr.*)

## Imperative.

|          |       |       |        |
|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| Præs.    | τύπτ  | -ε    | έτω    |
| Aor. 2.  | τύπ   | -ετον | έτων   |
| Perf. 2. | τετύπ | -ετε  | έτωσαν |
| Perf. 1. | τετύφ |       | όντων  |

## Infinitive.

|         |      |      |
|---------|------|------|
| Præs.   | τύπτ | -ειν |
| Fut. 2. | τυπέ | -ειν |
| Aor. 2. | τυπ  | -ειν |
| Fut. 1. | τύψ  | -ειν |

## Deviation.

|         |     |       |          |
|---------|-----|-------|----------|
| Aor. 1. | τύψ | -ον   | άτω      |
|         |     | -ατον | άτων     |
|         |     | -ατε  | άτωσαν   |
|         |     |       | or άντων |

## Deviation.

|          |       |       |
|----------|-------|-------|
| Aor. 1.  | τύψ   | -αι   |
| Perf. 2. | τετυπ |       |
| Perf. 1. | τετυφ | -έναι |

## Participles.

|         |      |     |     |    |
|---------|------|-----|-----|----|
| Præs.   | τύπτ | -ων | εσα | ον |
| Fut. 2. | τυπέ | -ων | εσα | ον |

|         |     |     |     |    |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Aor. 2. | τυπ | -ών | εσα | ον |
| Fut. 1. | τύψ | -ων | εσα | ον |

## Deviations.

|          |       |     |     |    |
|----------|-------|-----|-----|----|
| Aor. 1.  | τύψ   | -ας | ασα | αν |
| Perf. 2. | τετυπ |     |     |    |
| Perf. 1. | τετυφ | -ώς | υϊα | ός |

§ 14. *Of the Passive.*Indicat. *Primar. tenses.*

|            |        |         |       |       |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| Præs.      | τύπτ   |         |       |       |
| Fut. 2.    | τυπήσ  | -ομαι   | η     | εσαι  |
| Fut. 1.    | τυφθήσ | -όμενόν | εσθόν | εσθόν |
| Fut. 2. M. | τυπέ   | -όμενα  | εσθε  | ονται |
| Fut. 1. M. | τύψ    |         |       |       |
| Fut. 3.    | τετύψ  |         |       |       |

*Forms of the Perfect without the characteristic vowel.*

|      |          |       |       |
|------|----------|-------|-------|
| τέτυ | -μ-μαι   | -ψαι  | π-ται |
|      | -μ-μενόν | φ-νόν | φ-νόν |
|      | -μ-μενα  | φ-νε  |       |

Indicat. *Secondar. tenses.*

|            |        |   |            |              |            |
|------------|--------|---|------------|--------------|------------|
| Imperf.    | ἐτυπτ  | { | -όμεην     | ου           | ετο        |
| Aor. 2. M. | ἐτυπ   | { | -όμενον    | εσθον        | ἐσθην      |
|            |        | { | -όμεθα     | εσθε         | οντο       |
| Aor. 1. M. | ἐτυ-ψ- |   | όμεν ω ατο | όμενον ασθον | άσθην, &c. |

## Plusqpf.

|       |   |          |       |        |
|-------|---|----------|-------|--------|
|       | { | -μ-μην   | ψω    | π-το   |
| ἐτετύ | { | -μ-μενον | φ-σιν | φ-σθην |
|       | { | -μ-μεθα  | φ-σε  |        |

Subjunct. (*termination of the prim. tenses.*)

|            |      |   |         |       |       |
|------------|------|---|---------|-------|-------|
| Præs.      | τύπτ | { | -ωμαι   | η     | ηται  |
| Aor. 2. M. | τύπ  | { | -όμενον | ησθον | ησθον |
| Aor. 1. M. | τύψ- | { | -όμεθα  | ησθε  | ωνται |

Optat. (*termination of the secondar. tenses.*)

|            |        |   |         |        |           |
|------------|--------|---|---------|--------|-----------|
| Præs.      | τύπτ   | { |         |        |           |
| Fut. 2.    | τυπήσ  | { |         |        |           |
| Fut. 1.    | τυφθῇσ | { | -οίμην  | οιο    | οιντο     |
| Fut. 2. M. | τυπέ   | { | -όμενον | οισθον | οίσθην    |
| Aor. 2. M. | τύπ    | { | -όμεθα  | οισθε  | οιντο     |
| Fut. 1. M. | τύψ-   | { |         |        |           |
| Fut. 3.    | τεσψψ- | { |         |        |           |
| Aor. 1. M. | τύψ-   |   | -αίμην  | αιο    | αιτο ETC. |

NOTE. Forms without the characteristic vowel cannot be constructed in the Subjunct. and Optat.

## Imperative.

|            |      |   |        |          |
|------------|------|---|--------|----------|
| Præs.      | τύπτ | { | -ου    | έσθω     |
| Aor. 2. M. | τυπ  | { | -εσθον | έσθων    |
|            |      | { | -εσθε  | έσθωσαν  |
| Aor. 1. M. | τύψ- |   | -αι    | άσθω &c. |
| Perf.      | τέτυ | { | -ψο    | φθω      |
|            |      | { | -φθον  | φθων     |
|            |      | { | -φθε   | φθωσαν   |

## Infinitive.

|            |        |   |        |
|------------|--------|---|--------|
| Præs.      | τύπτ   | { |        |
| Fut. 2.    | τυπήσ  | { |        |
| Fut. 1.    | τυφθῇσ | { |        |
| Fut. 2. M. | τυπέ   | { | -εσθαι |
| Aor. 2. M. | τυπ    | { |        |
| Fut. 1. M. | τύψ-   | { |        |
| Fut. 3.    | τεσψψ- | { |        |
| Aor. 1. M. | τύψ-   |   | -ασθαι |
| Perf.      | τετύ   |   | -φθαι  |



Participles.

|            |        |                |              |            |       |                |              |
|------------|--------|----------------|--------------|------------|-------|----------------|--------------|
| Præs.      | τυπτ   |                |              | Aor. 2. M. | τυπ   |                |              |
| Fut. 2.    | τυπησ  | } -όμενος η ον |              | Fut. 1. M. | τυψ   | } -όμενος η ον |              |
| Fut. 1.    | τυφθης |                |              | Fut. 3.    | τετυψ |                |              |
| Fut. 2. M. | τυπε   |                |              | Aor. 2. M. | τυψ   |                | -όμενος η ον |
| Perf.      | τετεμ  |                | μ-μένος η ον |            |       |                |              |



CONJUGATION OF THE ACTIVE.

§ 15. *General observations. The three parts in every person distinguished.*

When a tense is fully formed, we regard as its *Ground-form*, what precedes the final vowel. Of the Fut. 1. τυψ-ω, the *Ground-form* is τυψ, which remains, throughout this tense, unaltered. Of the Aor. 2., however, the *Ground-form* is τυπ; in the Ind. έτυπ, with the Augment.

To this *Ground-form* is annexed, in every Mood and Person, a vowel, which we call the *Mood-vowel*, or characteristic vowel of the Mood, because it serves, principally, to determine the Mood.

Finally, the *Terminations* are subjoined to the *Mood-vowel*.

In every form, therefore, these three parts must be accurately distinguished, viz. *Ground-form*, *Mood-vowel*, and *Termination*. The first determines the tense; the second, the mood; and the third, the person.

The *Mood-vowel* of the Ind., Act., and Pass., throughout the whole conjugation, some tenses excepted, is, in the first persons of each number and in the 3 Plur., an ο; in all the rest an ε; e. g. Sing. 1. τυπτ-ο 2. τυπτ-ε 3. τυπτ-ε. Dual. 1. τυπτ-ο 2. τυπτ-ε 3. τυπτ-ε. Plur. 1. τυπτ-ο 2. τυπτ-ε 3. τυπτ-ο.

§ 16. *Conjugation of the Primary tenses in the Indicative.*

The *Terminations* of the *Primary tenses* in the Ind. are as follows:

| Terminations alone. | With the Mood-vowel. | M. vow. & term. united. |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| S. -ο -ις -ι        | ο-ο ε-ις ε-ι         | -ω -εις -ει             |
| D. -μεν -τον -τον   | ο-μεν ε-τον ε-τον    | -ομεν -ετον -ετον       |
| P. -μεν -τε -νσι    | ο-μεν ε-τε ο-νσι     | -ομεν -ετε -ουσι        |

## Conjugation.

|              |             |           |             |                   |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|
| Præs. τύπτ   | } -ω εις ει | } -α ας ε |             |                   |
| Fut. 2. τυπέ |             |           | Perf. τέτυπ | } -αμεν ατον ατον |
| Fut. 1. τύψ  |             |           |             |                   |

NOTE 1. In the 3 pers. Plur., ντ before σ are rejected, and ο becomes ε, § 5. 4. The α in the Perf. is lengthened, τετυπασι, because ντ is dropped.

NOTE 2. The Perf. takes for the Mood-vowel, an α, but is irregular in the Sing.

The grand and never failing distinction between the primary and secondary tenses, is this ; that the primary tenses have the 3. pers. Dual uniformly short (-τον) ; the secondary tenses, on the contrary, long (-την) ; and, that the 3. pers. Plur., in the former, ends in νσι ; in the latter, in ν.

## § 17. Conjugation of the Secondary tenses in the Indicative.

The Terminations, which are subjoined to the Mood-vowel, in the Secondary tenses of the Indicative, are

| Terminat. alone.  | Term. and M. vow. | Conjugation.                                                                 |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| S. -ν -ς -        | -ον -εις -ε       | Imperf. ἔτυπ } -ον εις ε<br>Aor. 2. ἔτυπ } -ομεν ετον ετην<br>} -ομεν ετε ον |
| D. -μεν -τον -την | -ομεν -ετον -ετην |                                                                              |
| P. -μεν -τε -ν    | -ομεν -ετε -ον    |                                                                              |

NOTE 1. The Aor. 1. takes, for the Mood-vowel, an α, and proceeds in the Sing. like the Perf.

NOTE 2. The Plusqpf. takes for the Mood-vowel, ει, and terminates the 3 pers. Plur. in εισαν and εσαν.

|              |   |       |      |      |                 |   |        |       |         |
|--------------|---|-------|------|------|-----------------|---|--------|-------|---------|
| Aor. 1. ἔτυψ | { | -α    | ας   | ε    | Plusqpf. ἐτετύπ | { | -ειν   | εις   | ει      |
|              |   | -αμεν | ατον | άτην |                 |   | -ειμεν | ειτον | είτην   |
|              |   | -αμεν | ατê  | αν   |                 |   | -ειμεν | ειτε  | εισαν   |
|              |   |       |      |      | I.              |   |        |       | or εσαν |

§ 18. *Conjugation of the Subjunctive.*

In the Subjunctive, the long vowels  $\omega$   $\eta$ , in place of the short ones  $\circ$   $\epsilon$ , are annexed to the root, for Mood-vowels, and to these the Terminations of the Primary tenses are subjoined.

| Mood. v. and Term.                |                               |                                    | Mood. v. and Term. united.     |                               |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| S. $\omega\text{-}\circ$          | $\eta\text{-}\iota\varsigma$  | $\eta\text{-}\iota$                | $\text{-}\omega$               | $\text{-}\eta\varsigma$       | $\text{-}\eta$                |
| D. $\omega\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\eta\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$ | $\eta\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$      | $\text{-}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\text{-}\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ | $\text{-}\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ |
| P. $\omega\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\eta\text{-}\tau\epsilon$    | $\omega\text{-}\nu\tau\sigma\iota$ | $\text{-}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\text{-}\eta\tau\epsilon$    | $\text{-}\omega\sigma\iota$   |

Conjugation.

|          |                                        |   |                                |                       |                       |
|----------|----------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Præs.    | $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau$          | } | $\text{-}\omega$               | $\eta\varsigma$       | $\eta$                |
| Aor. 2.  | $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi$              |   |                                |                       |                       |
| Aor. 1.  | $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\downarrow$       | } | $\text{-}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ | $\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ |
| Perf. 2. | $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi$  |   |                                |                       |                       |
| Perf. 1. | $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi$ | } | $\text{-}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\eta\tau\epsilon$    | $\omega\sigma\iota$   |
|          |                                        |   |                                |                       |                       |

NOTE. The Secondary tenses of the Præs. and Perf. (Imperf. and Plusqpf.) have no appropriate forms, except in the Indicative. The Futures also, have no Subjunctive or Imperative.

§ 19. *Conjugation of the Optative.*

The Optative takes, for its Mood-vowel,  $\circ\iota$ , and in the Aor. 1.  $\alpha\iota$ . The terminations are, in the 1 pers. Sing.  $\mu\iota$ , in the 3 Plur.  $\epsilon\nu$ ; the other persons follow the analogy of the Secondary tenses.

|                                       |                                     |                                 |          |                                        |   |                                    |                             |                         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| S. $\text{-}\circ\iota\mu\iota$       | $\text{-}\circ\iota\varsigma$       | $\text{-}\circ\iota$            | Præs.    | $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau$          | } | $\text{-}\circ\iota\mu\iota$       | $\circ\iota\varsigma$       | $\circ\iota$            |
| D. $\text{-}\circ\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\text{-}\circ\iota\tau\omicron\nu$ | $\text{-}\circ\iota\tau\eta\nu$ | Fut. 2.  | $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}$      |   |                                    |                             |                         |
| P. $\text{-}\circ\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\text{-}\circ\iota\tau\epsilon$    | $\text{-}\circ\iota\epsilon\nu$ | Aor. 2.  | $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi$              | } | $\text{-}\circ\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\circ\iota\tau\omicron\nu$ | $\circ\iota\tau\eta\nu$ |
|                                       |                                     |                                 | Fut. 1.  | $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\downarrow$       |   |                                    |                             |                         |
| Aor. 1. $\text{-}\alpha\iota\mu\iota$ | $\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$      | $\text{-}\alpha\iota$ &c.       | Perf. 2. | $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi$  | } | $\text{-}\circ\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$ | $\circ\iota\tau\epsilon$    | $\circ\iota\epsilon\nu$ |
|                                       |                                     |                                 | Perf. 1. | $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi$ |   |                                    |                             |                         |

§ 20. *Conjugation of the Imperative.*

The Imperative, which in every Number has only the 2d and 3d pers., takes, for its Mood-vowel, uniformly an  $\epsilon$ , and subjoins to this, in the Sing. 2.  $\text{-}\sigma\iota$ , 3.  $\tau\omega$ ; Dual 2.  $\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$ , 3.  $\text{-}\tau\omega\nu$  Plur. 2.

-τε, 3. τωσαν, (irregularly οντων without the Mood-vowel.) -σι, however, is usually dropped; e. g. τύπτε for τυπτεσι.

### Conjugation.

|          |       |        |         |
|----------|-------|--------|---------|
| Præs.    | τύπτ  | -ε     | έ-τω    |
| Aor. 2.  | τύπ   | -ε-πον | έ-των   |
| Perf. 2. | τέτυπ | -ε-τε  | έ-τωσαν |
| Perf. 1. | τέτυφ | οι     | -όντων  |

NOTE. The Aor. 1. retains here, as in all the Moods, the Subjunctive excepted, its Mood-vowel α, but terminates the 2 pers. Sing. in ον; e. g.

|         |           |          |        |
|---------|-----------|----------|--------|
| τύψ -ον | τύψ -ατον | τύψ -ατε |        |
| -άτω    | -άτων     | -άτωσαν  | -όντων |

### § 21. Of the Infinitive and Participle.

1. The Infinitives terminate, the Mood-vowel included, in ειν. The Aor. 1., however, ends in αι, e. g. τύψ-αι; and the Perf. in εναι, e. g. τετυπ-έναι.

2. The Participles end, the characteristic vowel included, in ων for the Masc., ουσα for the Fem., and ον for the Neuter; except the Aor. 1., which ends in ας, ασα, αν; and the Perf. which ends in ώς, υῖα, ός. Thus

|         |      |               |         |       |     |     |    |
|---------|------|---------------|---------|-------|-----|-----|----|
| Præs.   | τύπτ | } -ων ουσα ον | Aor. 1. | τύψ   | -ας | ασα | αν |
| Fut. 2. | τυπέ |               | Perf.   | τετυπ | -ώς | υῖα | ός |
| Aor. 2. | τυπ  |               |         |       |     |     |    |
| Fut. 1. | τύψ  |               |         |       |     |     |    |

NOTE. The Aor. 2. has the accent, both in the Infinitive and Participle on the last syllable; e. g. τυπών οὔσα όν, Inf. τυπεῖν.



## ON THE PASSIVE VOICE.

### 1. *Derivation of the Tenses.*

If the Paragraphs on the letters and syllables, are fresh in the memory, the learner will find no difficulty in comprehending, in its whole extent, the Greek passive ; which, indeed, must not be regarded as a confused and arbitrary mass of inflexions, but as a noble and inimitable master-piece, and worthy, on account of the euphony and perfection of its forms, of the highest degree of attention and admiration.

The Præs. Imperf. Perf. and Plusqpf. have each one tense-form, the Futt. and Aorr. have each two, making in all twelve tense-forms. The Futt. and Aorr. require a separate consideration. We commence with the four first-mentioned tenses.

#### § 22. *Formation of the Præs. Imperf. Perf. and Plusqpf.*

The Primary tenses of the Pass. end in -μαι, and the Secondary tenses, in -μην ; which terminations are preceded by the Mood-vowel ο ; in the Perf. and Plusqpf., however, they are subjoined immediately to the root.

| Verba Pura.           | Verba Muta.  | Verba Liquida.  |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Root οἶκε             | λεγει        | εἰλελλ-σαλ      |
| Præs. οἶκέ-ο-μαι      | λέγει-ο-μαι  | εἰλελλ-ο-μαι    |
| Imperf. οἶκε-ό-μην    | ἐλεγει-ό-μην | εἰλελλ-ό-μην    |
| Perf. ὥκη-μαι § 8. 1. | λέλεγ-μαι    | εἰσαλ-μαι § 12. |
| Plusqpf. ὥκη-μην      | ἐλελέγ-μην   | εἰσάλ-μην       |

NOTE 1. For the changes which the Mutes or π κ τ-sounds undergo, see § 4, and the several examples there given ; e. g.

| Præs.       | Perf.     | Præs.            | Perf.      |
|-------------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| τύπτω (τυπ) | τέτυμμαι  | στενάζω (στεναχ) | ἰστέναγμαι |
| εὐχόμαι     | ἠύγμαι    | φράζω (φραδ)     | πέφρασμαι  |
| φρίδω       | πέφρισμαι | ταράσσω (ταραχ)  | τετάραγμαι |

NOTE 2. When the root has an ε, it assumes frequently, in place of this ε, an α ; e. g. στρέφω, ἑστραμμαι.

NOTE 3. The σ before the termination -μαι, is found also in many of the *Verba Pura*, for the purpose of strengthening the form : e. g. ἀκούω, ἤκουσμαι ; χρίω, κέχρισμαι ; τελέω, τετέλεσμαι.

NOTE 4. N, when it is the final consonant of the root, after ε, ι, υ, is rejected in the long tense-forms of the Pass. : e. g. κρίνω, κέκριμαι. § 12. Note 2.

NOTE 5. Ev in the root is generally shortened : e. g. τεύχω, τέτυγμαι ; φεύγω, πέφυγμαι.

### § 23. Formation of the Futures and Aorists.

In the second Futures and Aorists, and in the *Verba Liquida* in all the forms, the root must be shortened. The Terminations are

#### *Verba Pura.*

|                        |          |              |               |
|------------------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
|                        |          | οἶκε         | χρυσο         |
| Fut. 2.                | -ησομαι  | wanting      | wanting       |
| Aor. 2.                | -ην      | wanting      | wanting       |
| Fut. 1.                | -θήσομαι | οἶκη-θήσομαι | χρυσω-θήσομαι |
| Aor. 1.                | -θήν     | οἶκη-θήν     | ἐχρυσώ-θήν    |
| (with the short root.) |          |              |               |
| Fut. 2. M.             | -εομαι   | _____        | _____         |
| Aor. 2. M.             | -ομην    | _____        | _____         |
| (with the long root)   |          |              |               |
|                        |          | φιλε         | τιμα          |
| Fut. 1. M.             | -σομαι   | φιλή-σομαι   | τιμή-σομαι    |
| Aor. 1. M.             | -σαμην   | ἐφιλή-σάμην  | ἐτιμή-σάμην   |

#### *Verba Muta.*

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| Short roots | τυπ        |
| Fut. 2.     | τυπή-σομαι |
| Aor. 2.     | ἐτύπ-ην    |

|            |
|------------|
| φιδ        |
| φιδή-σομαι |
| ἐφιδ-ην    |

|            |
|------------|
| φαν        |
| φαν-ήσομαι |
| ἐφάν-ην    |

|             |
|-------------|
| κριν        |
| κριν-ήσομαι |
| ἐκρίν-ην    |

#### Long roots

|             |
|-------------|
| τυπ         |
| τυφ-θήσομαι |
| ἐτύφ-θήν    |

|              |
|--------------|
| φειδ         |
| φειδ-θήσομαι |
| ἐφείδ-θήν    |

|             |
|-------------|
| φαν-θήσομαι |
| ἐφάν-θήν    |

|             |
|-------------|
| κρι-θήσομαι |
| ἐκρί-θήν    |

*Verba Muta.*

|             |           |           |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Short roots | τυπ       | τυχ       |
| Fut. 2. M.  | τυπ-έομαι | τυχ-έομαι |
| Aor. 2. M.  | έτυπ-όμην | έτυχ-όμην |

|            |           |           |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Long roots | τευπ      | τευχ      |
| Fut. 1. M. | τεύφομαι  | τεύζομαι  |
| Aor. 1. M. | έτευφάμην | έτευζάμην |

*Verba Liquida.*

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| τεν fr. τεινω | εαλ fr. εελλω |
| τεν-έομαι     | εαλ-έομαι     |
| έτεν-όμην     | έεαλ-όμην     |

wanting, as in the Act., and the Aor. follows the analogy of the Act. *έξειλα έξειλάμην*.

NOTE. 1. The four last tenses of each class are marked with *M*, (*tempora Medii*), on account of the Middle signification of their Aorists.

NOTE 2. The *completed Future*, *Futurum exactum vel perfectum*, receives the Augment as in the Perf. and the Terminations as in Fut. 1.; e. g. *λειπ*, *λελειφ-ομαι*, *relictus ero*; *τυπτ*, *τετύφ-ομαι*; *άπατα*, *ήπατήσ-ομαι*.

NOTE 3. It is obvious, that the given Terminations, both the Aorists Pass. excepted, contain the Terminations properly so called -μαι -μην, the Mood-vowel ο, and also the intermediate member, which comes between the Mood-vowel and the root: e. g. *τυφθήσ-ομαι* contains *τυπ-θε-σ-ο-μαι*, and consequently, the member or syllable *θε* more than *τυπ-σ-ο-μαι*; *τυπ-ε-ομαι* with a σ gives *τυπε-σ-ομαι τυπήσ-ομαι*.

## 2. CONJUGATION.

§ 24. *Conjugation of the Indicative.*

The Aor. 2. in -ην, and the Aor. 1. in -θην, must be separated from the other forms, as they belong to another Conjugation, viz. of the verbs in -μι, to which they form the transition. The Mood-vowel is, throughout, the same as in the Act. In the Perf., however, it is wanting in all the Moods, and the Terminations are subjoined immediately to the root. The terminations are, in the Primary tenses

| Terminations alone. |       |       | With the Mood-vowel. |        |        |
|---------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| S. -μαι             | -σαι  | -ται  | -ομαι                | -εσαι  | -εσαι  |
| D. -μεθον           | -σθον | -σθον | -ομεθον              | -εσθον | -εσθον |
| P. -μεθα            | -σθε  | -νται | -ομεθα               | -εσθε  | -ονται |

NOTE. From the 2 pers. Sing. -εσαι, when it has the Mood-vowel (therefore not in the Perf. and Plusqpf.) the σ is rejected, in every Tense and Mood, and the remaining vowels contracted; e. g. -εσαι -εαι -ηι -η.

In this manner may be conjugated

|            |        |                     |
|------------|--------|---------------------|
| Præs.      | τύπτ   | } -ομαι η εται ETC. |
| Fut. 2.    | τυπήσ  |                     |
| Fut. 1.    | τυφνήσ |                     |
| Fut. 2. M. | τυπέ   |                     |
| Fut. 1. M. | τύψ    |                     |
| Fut. 3.    | τετύψ  |                     |

There remains yet the Conjugation of the Perfect.

### 1. In the Verba Pura.

In this class of verbs, the Terminations follow upon the final vowel of the root, and occasion no multiplication of Consonants. Hence the Conjugation proceeds without interruption, e. g. from φιλέω we obtain in the Perf. Pass.

|        |        |      |      |
|--------|--------|------|------|
| πεφίλη | -μαι   | σαι  | ται  |
|        | -μεν   | σιν  | σιν  |
|        | -μεναι | σινε | νται |

### Verba Muta.

In this class, the Terminations being subjoined immediately to the root, whose final letter is a Mute, a multiplication of Consonants is occasioned, which must be obviated in the manner above described. Vid. § 3. 4 and 5.; e. g.

|             |            |              |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| τετυπ-μαι   | τετυπ-σαι  | τετυπ-ται    |
| μ-μαι       | ψ-αι       | π-ται        |
| τετυπ-μεν   | τετυπ-σιν  | τετυπ-σιν    |
| μ-μεν       | φ-σιν      | φ-σιν        |
| τετυπ-μεναι | τετυπ-σινε | (τετυπ-νται) |
| μ-μεναι     | φ-σινε     |              |

NOTE. The persons of the Perf. and Plusqpf., which cannot be formed regularly, are formed, as in Latin, by means of the



Participle and the Auxiliary εἶναι ; e. g. 3 pers. Plur. Perf. τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ, verberati sunt ; 3 pers. Plur. Plusqpf. τετυμμένοι ἦσαν ; Subjunct. τετυμμένος ὦ ᾗς ᾗ ; Opt. τετυμμένος εἴην εἴης εἴη, &c.

|             |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| λελεγ-μαι   | λελεγ-σαι  | λελεγ-ται  |
|             | ξ-αι       | κ-ται      |
| λελεγ-μεθον | λελεγ-σθον | λελεγ-σθον |
|             | γ-θον      | γ-θον      |
|             | χ-θον      | χ-θον      |
| λελεγ-μεθα  | λελεγ-σθε  | λελεγ-νται |
|             | γ-θε       |            |
|             | χ-θε       |            |

In the same manner, (πεπειθ-μαι) πέπεισ-μαι, (πεπειθ-σαι) πέπεισαι, (πεπειθ-ται) πέπεισ-ται. From φράζω (root φραδ) we obtain (πεφραδ-μαι) πέφρασ-μαι, (πεφραδ-σαι) πέφρασ-αι, (πεφραδ-ται) πέφρασ-ται. If we endeavour to avoid the multiplication of consonants in the 3 Plur., by rejecting ν, we obtain the 3 pers. Sing. again. This Pers., therefore, cannot be regularly formed.

The *Verba Liquida* occasion no difficulty ; e. g. ἐέλλω, ἐεαλ-μαι, ἐεαλσαι, ἐεαλται, ἐεάλμεθον, (εεαλσθον) ἐεαλθον, &c. In this class alone, ν in the 2 Sing. before σ, remains ; e. g. φαν, φαν, πε-φαν-μαι, πέφαμμαι, πέφαν-σαι, &c.

The terminations of the Secondary Tenses in the Indic. are,

| Terminat. alone. |       |       | With the Mood-vowel. |        |        |
|------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| -μην             | -σο   | -το   | -ομην                | -εσο   | -ετο   |
| -μεθον           | -σθον | -σθην | -ομεθον              | -εσθον | -εσθην |
| -μεθα            | -σθε  | -ντο  | -ομεθα               | -εσθε  | -οντο  |

NOTE 1. The Aor. 1. M. takes, for its mood-vowel, an α ; e. g. -αμην -ασο -ατο, &c.

NOTE 2. By dropping the σ, in the 2 pers. Sing., εσο becomes εο -ου ; and ασο, αο, -ω.

Imperf. ἐτυπτ }  
Aor. 2. M. ἐτυπ } -όμην & ετο, &c. Aor. 1. ἐτυψ-άμην ω ατο, &c.

The Plusqpf. suffers the same changes as the Perf., and for the same reasons ; e. g. ἐπεφίλημην, ἐπεφίλησο, ἐπεφίλητο, &c. without

any difficulty on the score of the consonants. But ἐτέτυπ-μην gives ἐτετύμ-μην; ἐτέτυπ-σο, ἐτέτυψο, &c.

NOTE 3. In the Pass. also, the Primary tenses are distinguished from the Secondary, by the 3 Pers. Dual and Plur.; e. g. Primary tenses -σθον, Secondary tenses, -σθην. Primar. tenses -νται, Secondary tenses -ντο. This distinction should be particularly attended to.

### § 25. Conjugation of the Subjunctive.

The Mood-vowels are, as in the Act., ω and η, and the terminations are those of the Primary tenses.

Mood-v. and Terminat.

|          |        |        |            |      |                     |
|----------|--------|--------|------------|------|---------------------|
| -ωμαι    | -ησαι  | -ηται  | Præs.      | τύπτ | } -ωμαι η ηται, &c. |
| -ωμεσθον | -ησθον | -ησθον | Aor. 2. M. | τύπ  |                     |
| -ωμεθα   | -ησθε  | ωνται  | Aor. 1. M. | τύψ  |                     |

NOTE 1. By rejecting σ, in the 2 pers. Sing. we have ηαι, ηι, η.

NOTE 2. The other Aorists in -ην and -σθην, as has been observed above, do not belong to the Conjugation; and of course, do not come at present under consideration. The Imperf. and Plusqpf. have no other Mood but the Indicat. The Futt. Subj. are wanting, as in the Act. The Perf. cannot form a Subjunctive, because the difference between this Mood and the Indicative, consists in the lengthening of the characteristic vowel, which fails in the Perfect. When such forms of the *verba pura* as ὤκῃσθον, πεφιλῶνται, occur, they have the characteristic vowel and suffer a contraction.

### § 26. Conjugation of the Optative.

The Optative takes here also its Mood-vowel οι, and the terminations of the secondary tenses.

Mood-v. and Terminat.

|            |           |         |            |        |                         |
|------------|-----------|---------|------------|--------|-------------------------|
| -οιμην     | -οισο     | -οιστο  | Præs.      | τυπτ   | } -οίμην οιο οιστο, &c. |
| -οιμεσθον  | -οισθον   | -οισθην | Fut. 2.    | τυπῃσ  |                         |
| -οιμεθα    | -οισθε    | -οιντο  | Fut. 1.    | τυφθῃσ |                         |
|            |           |         | Fut. 2. M. | τυπε   |                         |
|            |           |         | Aor. 2. M. | τυπ    |                         |
| Aor. 1. M. | τυψ-αίμην | αιο     | Fut. 1. M. | τυψ    |                         |
|            | αιτο, &c. |         | Fut. 3.    | τετυψ  |                         |

NOTE 1. The Aor. 1. M. takes here also its *αι*.

NOTE 2. In the 2 pers. Sing., the *σ* is dropped, and no farther change takes place.

NOTE 3. In this Mood also, the Perf. cannot be formed, because the Mood-vowel fails. In the Attic dialect, however, some of the *verba pura*, to form the Optat., receive an *ι* between the root and the Termination; e. g. (πεφιλη-ι-μην) πεφιλήμην, (πεφιλη-ι-σο) πεφιλησο, &c. and this *ι* disappears entirely when it cannot be subscribed; e. g. (λελυμην) λελύμην; which, however, properly speaking, should be written λελυίμην, λελυῖο, &c.

### § 27. Imperative.

The Mood-vowel is here also an *ε*. The Terminations are

| Alone. |         | With the M.-vowel. |          |
|--------|---------|--------------------|----------|
| -σθ    | -σθιω   | -εσθ               | -εσθιω   |
| -σθον  | -σθων   | -εσθον             | -εσθων   |
| -σθε   | -σθισαν | -εσθε              | -εσθισαν |

NOTE. After rejecting *σ*, in the 2 pers. Sing., *εθ* becomes *ου*. Præs. (τυπ-εσθ) τύπτου, τυπ-εσθιω, &c. The Aor. 2. M. in the 2 Sing. has the accent on the last syllable τυποῦ. The Aor. 1. M. ends in *αι* in the 2 Sing., and is regular in the remaining persons; retaining, however, its *α*; e. g. τύψ-αι, τυψ-άσθιω, &c. In the Perf., on account of the Mood-vowel which fails, the consonants are multiplied in the *verba muta* (τετυπ-σθ) τέτυψθ, (τετυπ-σθιω) τέτυπθιω, &c., which changes are managed as in the Indicative.

### § 28. Infinitive.

The Infinitive ends in -σθαι, which, with the Mood-vowel *ε*, gives εσθαι. The Participles end in -μενος, which, with the characteristic vowel *ο*, gives -ομενος. The Aor. 1. M., however, retains its *α*; e. g. -ασθαι -αμενος. The Mood-vowel fails in the Perfect.

|            |        |        |        |         |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Præs.      | τύπτ   |        | τυπ    |         |
| Fut. 2.    | τυπήσ  |        | τυπησ  |         |
| Fut. 1.    | τυφθήσ |        | τυφθήσ |         |
| Fut. 2. M. | τυπέ   | -εσθαι | τυπε   | -όμενος |
| Aor. 2. M. | τυπ    |        | τυπ    |         |
| Fut. 1. M. | τύψ    |        | τυψ    |         |
| Fut. 3.    | τετύψ  |        | τετυψ  |         |
| Aor. 1. M. | τύψ    | -ασθαι |        | -άμενος |

Perf. (τετυπ-σθαι) τετύφθαι, (τετυπ-μενος) τετυμμένος. In the same manner, λέγω (λελεγ-σθαι) λελέχθαι, λελεγμένος ; πείθω, (πεπειθ-σθαι) πεπεί-σθαι, (πεπειθ-μενος) πεπεισμένος ; φράζω, (πεφραδ-σθαι,) πεφράσθαι (πεφραδμενος) πεφρασμένος : λύω makes λελύσθαι, λελυμένος.



# COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF

## THE COMMON AND HOMERIC PARADIGM.

### § 29. *Active.*

#### *Indicative.*

|         | Common. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |      | Homeric.                                                                                                              |
|---------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Præs.   | τύπτ    | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\omega \quad \epsilon\iota\varsigma \quad \epsilon\iota \\ -ο\mu\epsilon\nu \quad \epsilon\tau\omicron\nu \quad \epsilon\tau\omicron\nu \\ -ο\mu\epsilon\nu \quad \epsilon\tau\epsilon \quad ο\upsilon\sigma\iota \end{array} \right.$ |                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | τύπτ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\omega \quad \epsilon\iota\varsigma \quad \epsilon\iota, \text{ \&c.} \end{array} \right.$ |
| Imperf. | ἔτυπ    | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -ο\nu \quad \epsilon\varsigma \quad \epsilon \\ -ο\mu\epsilon\nu \quad \epsilon\tau\omicron\nu \quad \epsilon\tau\eta\nu \\ -ο\mu\epsilon\nu \quad \epsilon\tau\epsilon \quad ο\nu \end{array} \right.$                                 | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{τύπτ} \\ \text{ἔτυπ} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -ο\nu \quad \epsilon\varsigma \quad \epsilon, \text{ \&c.} \\ -ο\nu \quad \epsilon\varsigma \quad \epsilon \\ \text{and 3 Plur. } -ο\nu \\ -ο\nu \quad \epsilon\varsigma \quad \epsilon \\ \text{and 3 Plur. } -ο\nu \end{array} \right.$ |      |                                                                                                                       |

NOTE. These forms of the Imperf., Aor. 1. and 2., Act. and Pass., in  $\sigma\kappa$ , are found only in the persons of the Sing., and in the 3 pers. Plur. Vid. Gram. § 210. (*Tr.*)

|         | Common.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |  |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Homeric. |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Fut. 2. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\tilde{\omega} \quad \epsilon\tilde{\iota}\varsigma \quad \epsilon\tilde{\iota} \\ -\tilde{\sigma}\mu\epsilon\nu \quad \epsilon\tilde{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu \quad \epsilon\tilde{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu \\ -\tilde{\sigma}\mu\epsilon\nu \quad \epsilon\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon \quad \tilde{\sigma}\sigma\iota \end{array} \right.$ |  |  |  | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. -\acute{\epsilon}\omega \quad 2. \acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota\varsigma \quad 3. \acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota \\ \quad \quad \quad \epsilon\iota\varsigma \quad \epsilon\iota \\ 1. -\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu \quad 2. \acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu \quad 3. \acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu \\ \quad \quad \quad \epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu \quad \epsilon\iota\tau\omicron\nu \quad \epsilon\iota\tau\omicron\nu \\ 1. -\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu \quad 2. \acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\tau\epsilon \quad 3. \acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\sigma\iota \\ \quad \quad \quad \epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu \quad \epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon \end{array} \right.$ |          |

| Common.      |        |    |        |         |       | Homeric.                        |     |               |        |        |  |
|--------------|--------|----|--------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|-----|---------------|--------|--------|--|
| Aor. 2.      | ἐτύπ   | {  | -ον    | ες      | ε     | τύπ                             | {   | -ον           | ες     | ε, &c. |  |
|              |        |    | -οιμεν | ετον    | έτην  | ἐτύπ                            |     |               |        |        |  |
|              |        |    | -οιμεν | ετε     | ον    | (τύπεσχ                         |     |               |        |        |  |
|              |        |    |        |         |       | ἐτύπεσχ                         |     | 3. Plur. ον)* |        |        |  |
| Fut.         | τύψ    | -ω | εις    | ει, &c. | τύψ   | -ω                              | εις | ει, &c.       |        |        |  |
| Aor. 1.      | ἐτυψ   | {  | -α     | ας      | ε     | τύψ                             | {   | -α            | ας     | ε, &c. |  |
|              |        |    | -αμεν  | ατον    | άτην  | ἐτυψ                            |     |               |        |        |  |
|              |        |    | -αμεν  | ατε     | αν    | τύψασχ                          |     |               |        |        |  |
|              |        |    |        |         |       | -ον                             |     | ες            | ε      |        |  |
| 3. Plur. -ον |        |    |        |         |       |                                 |     |               |        |        |  |
| Perf.        | τέτυπ  | {  | -α     | ας      | ε     | τέτυπ                           | -α  | ας            | ε, &c. |        |  |
|              |        |    | -αμεν  | ατον    | ατον  |                                 |     |               |        |        |  |
|              |        |    | -αμεν  | ατε     | ασι   |                                 |     |               |        |        |  |
|              |        |    |        |         |       |                                 |     |               |        |        |  |
| Plusqpf.     | έτετύπ | {  | -ειν   | εις     | ει    | τετύπ                           | {   | -εα           | εας    | εε εεν |  |
|              |        |    | -ειμεν | ειτον   | είτην |                                 |     | έτετύπ        |        |        |  |
|              |        |    | -ειμεν | ειτε    | εισαν |                                 |     |               |        |        |  |
|              |        |    |        |         |       |                                 |     | -ειμεν        | ειτε   | εισαν  |  |
| or εσαν      |        |    |        |         |       | (1. ἤδεα 2. (ἤείδεας) 3. ἤδεε - |     |               |        |        |  |
|              |        |    |        |         |       | ἤείδης ἤδη ἤδησθα ἤδει)†        |     |               |        |        |  |

NOTE. Anomalies, occasioned by the failure of the characteristic vowel, cannot conveniently be enumerated in the Paradigm. Of this sort are, ἔικτον, Od. 4. 27, for εἴκετον Præs. ; εἴκτην, Il. 1. 104, for εἰκέτην Imperf. ; εἰλήλουθμεν, Il. 9. 49, for εἰληλούθαμεν, Perf. ; ἴδμεν, (later form ἴσμεν) for ἴδαμεν, full form οἴδαμεν ; ἐπέπιθμεν, Il. 2. 341, for ἐπεπίθειμεν, commonly ἐπεποιθειμεν, Plusqpf., &c.

\* Added from the Gram. § 210. c. (Tr.)

† Added from the Gram., § 211. (Tr.)

*Subjunctive.*

## Common.

|       |      |       |      |      |
|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| Præs. | τύπτ | -ω    | ῆς   | ῆ    |
|       |      | -ωμεν | ῆτον | ῆτον |
|       |      | -ωμεν | ῆτον | ωσί  |

|         |     |       |      |      |
|---------|-----|-------|------|------|
| Aor. 2. | τύπ | -ω    | ῆς   | ῆ    |
|         |     | -ωμεν | ῆτον | ῆτον |
|         |     | -ωμεν | ῆτε  | ωσί  |

Aor. 1. τύψ -ω ῆς &amp;c. as Aor. 2.

Perf. τετύπ -ω ῆς &amp;c. as Aor. 2.

## Homeric.

|      |    |       |    |      |    |      |
|------|----|-------|----|------|----|------|
| τύπτ | 1. | -ω    | 2. | ῆς   | 3. | ῆ    |
|      |    | ωμι   |    | ῆσθα |    | ῆσι  |
|      | 1. | -ωμεν | 2. | ῆτον | 3. | ῆτον |
|      |    | ομεν  |    | ετον |    | ετον |
|      | 1. | ωμεν  | 2. | ῆτε  | 3. | ωσί  |
|      |    | ομεν  |    | ετε  |    |      |

|       |    |       |    |      |    |      |
|-------|----|-------|----|------|----|------|
| τετύπ | 1. | -ω    | 2. | ῆς   | 3. | ῆ    |
|       |    | ωμι   |    | ῆσθα |    | ῆσι  |
|       | 1. | -ωμεν | 2. | ῆτον | 3. | ῆτον |
|       |    | ομεν  |    | ετον |    | ετον |
|       | 1. | -ωμεν | 2. | ῆτε  | 3. | ωσί  |
|       |    | ομεν  |    | ετε  |    |      |

τύψ -ω ωμι &amp;c. as Aor. 2.

τετύπ -ω ωμι &amp;c. as Aor. 2.

*Optative.*

## Common.

|       |      |        |       |       |
|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Præs. | τύπτ | -οιμι  | οις   | οι    |
|       |      | -οιμεν | οιτον | οίτην |
|       |      | -οιμεν | οιτε  | οιεν  |

|         |     |        |       |       |
|---------|-----|--------|-------|-------|
| Fut. 2. | τυπ | -οῖμι  | οῖς   | οῖ    |
|         |     | -οῖμεν | οῖτον | οῖτην |
|         |     | -οῖμεν | οῖτε  | οῖεν  |

Aor. 2. τύπ

Fut. 1. τύψ -οιμι οις οι, &amp;c.

Perf. τετύπ

|         |     |        |       |       |
|---------|-----|--------|-------|-------|
| Aor. 1. | τύψ | -αιμι  | αις   | αι    |
|         |     | -αιμεν | αιτον | αίτην |
|         |     | -αιμεν | αιτε  | αιεν  |

## Homeric.

τύπτ -οιμι οις, &amp;c.

|     |         |        |        |
|-----|---------|--------|--------|
| τυπ | -έοιμι  | έοις   | έοι    |
|     | -έοιμεν | έοιτον | εοίτην |
|     | -έοιμεν | έοιτε  | έοιεν  |

τύπ and τετύπ

τύψ -οιμι, οις, &amp;c.

τετύπ

τύψ -αιμι αις, &amp;c

τύψ -εια ειας εις

and the 3d Plur. ειαν





## Common.

## Homeric.

|         |      |          |       |       |     |             |          |        |
|---------|------|----------|-------|-------|-----|-------------|----------|--------|
| Imperf. | ἐτυπ | -όμεην   | ου    | ετο   | τυπ | 1. -όμεην   | 2. εο    | 3. ετο |
|         |      | -όμεσθον | εσθον | έσθην |     | 1. -όμεσθον | -όμεσθον |        |
|         |      | -όμεσθαι | εσθε  | οντο  |     | 1. -όμεσθαι | -όμεσθαι |        |

In the other persons no deviation.

|          |          |      |     |
|----------|----------|------|-----|
| τυπτεσθ  | -όμεην   | εο   | ετο |
| ἐτυπτεσθ | 3d Plur. | οντο |     |

|       |      |          |      |      |  |           |            |
|-------|------|----------|------|------|--|-----------|------------|
| Perf. | τέτυ | -μμαι    | ψαι  | πται |  | -ψαι, &c. |            |
|       |      | -μμεσθον | φθον | φθον |  | 3d Plur.  | τετύφασται |
|       |      | -μμεσθαι | φθε  |      |  |           |            |

(τετυμμένοι εισί)

|          |       |          |      |      |      |          |        |     |
|----------|-------|----------|------|------|------|----------|--------|-----|
| Plusqpf. | έτετύ | -μμεην   | φο   | πτο  | τετύ | -μμεην   | φο     | &c. |
|          |       | -μμεσθον | φθον | φθην |      | 3d Plur. | -φαστο |     |
|          |       | -μμεσθαι | φθε  |      |      |          |        |     |

(τετυμμένοι ήσαν)

|         |        |          |       |       |        |             |          |   |
|---------|--------|----------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|----------|---|
| Fut. 2. | τυπήσ  | -ομαι    | η     | εται  | τυπήσ  | 1. -ομαι    | 2. εαι   | η |
| Fut. 1. | τυφθήσ | -όμεσθον | εσθον | εσθον | τυφθήσ | 1. -όμεσθον | -όμεσθον |   |
|         |        | -όμεσθαι | εσθε  | ονται |        | 1. -όμεσθαι | -όμεσθαι |   |

|         |      |       |       |       |     |                  |             |  |
|---------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------------------|-------------|--|
| Aor. 2. | έτύπ | -ην   | ης    | η     | τύπ | -ην &c. 3d Plur. | -ησαν or εν |  |
|         |      | -ημεν | ησθον | ήσθην |     |                  |             |  |

(φάνεσχε Od. 11. 587. for έφάνη.  
vid. Gram. § 210. c.) (Tr.)

|         |       |                          |       |                      |
|---------|-------|--------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Aor. 1. | έτύφθ | -ην ης, &c. like Aor. 2. | τύφθ  | -ην, &c.             |
|         |       |                          | έτύφθ | 3d Plur. -ησαν or εν |

|              |           |           |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |       |          |              |           |           |            |          |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| Fut. 2.      | -ξμαι     | ή         | εΐται  | τυπ { <table> <tr> <td>1. -εΐμαι</td> <td>2. έη</td> <td>3. εΐται</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. -εΐμεσθον</td> <td>2. έεσθον</td> <td>3. έεσθον</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. -εΐμεθα</td> <td>2. έεσθε</td> <td>3. έονται</td> </tr> </table> | 1. -εΐμαι | 2. έη | 3. εΐται | 1. -εΐμεσθον | 2. έεσθον | 3. έεσθον | 1. -εΐμεθα | 2. έεσθε | 3. έονται |
| 1. -εΐμαι    | 2. έη     | 3. εΐται  |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |       |          |              |           |           |            |          |           |
| 1. -εΐμεσθον | 2. έεσθον | 3. έεσθον |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |       |          |              |           |           |            |          |           |
| 1. -εΐμεθα   | 2. έεσθε  | 3. έονται |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |       |          |              |           |           |            |          |           |
| M. τυπ       | {         | -ξμεθον   | εΐσθον |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |       |          |              |           |           |            |          |           |
|              |           | -ξμεθα    | εΐσθε  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |       |          |              |           |           |            |          |           |
|              |           |           | ενται  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |       |          |              |           |           |            |          |           |

|         |        |         |       |       |            |          |
|---------|--------|---------|-------|-------|------------|----------|
| Aor. 2. | -όμεην | ου      | ετο   | τυπ   | 1. -όμεην  | 2. εο    |
| M. έτυπ | {      | -όμεθον | εσθον | έσθην | 1. -όμεθον | -όμεσθον |
|         |        | -όμεθα  | εσθε  | οντο  | 1. -όμεθα  | -όμεσθα  |

|            |                              |     |            |          |
|------------|------------------------------|-----|------------|----------|
| Fut. 1. M. | τύψ-ομαι, &c. like the Præs. | τύψ | 1. -ομαι   | 2. εαι-η |
|            |                              |     | 1. -όμεθον | -όμεσθον |
|            |                              |     | 1. -όμεθα  | -όμεσθα  |

(τετύψ -ομαι, &amp;c. with

reduplicat. vid. Gram. § 208. 10. (Tr.)

| Common.    |   |         |       | Homeric. |   |            |          |
|------------|---|---------|-------|----------|---|------------|----------|
| Aor. 1. M. | { | -άμην   | ω     | ατο      | { | 1. -άμην   | 2. αο -ω |
| ἐτυψ       |   | -άμεθον | ασθον | άσθην    |   | 1. -άμεθον | -άμεσθον |
|            |   | -άμεθα  | ασθε  | αντο     |   | 1. -άμεθα  | -άμεσθα  |

## Subjunctive.

|            |      |   |         |       |       |   |            |          |         |
|------------|------|---|---------|-------|-------|---|------------|----------|---------|
| Præs.      | τύπτ | { | -ώμαι   | η     | ηται  | { | 1. -ώμαι   | 2. ηαι-η |         |
|            |      |   | -ώμεθον | ησθον | ησθον |   | 1. -ώμεθον | -ώμεσθον |         |
|            |      |   | -ώμεθα  | ησθε  | ωνται |   | 1. -ώμεθα  | -ώμεσθα  |         |
| Aor. 2.    | τυπ  | { | -ῶ      | ῆς    | ῆ     | { | 1. -ῶ      | 2. ῆς    | 3. ῆ    |
|            |      |   | -ῶμεν   | ῆτον  | ῆτον  |   | -είω       | είης     | είη     |
| Aor. 1.    | τυφθ |   | -ῶμεν   | ῆτε   | ῶσι   |   | 1. -ῶμεν   | 2. ῆτον  | 3. ῆτον |
|            |      | { | -ῶμεν   | ῆτε   | ῶσι   | { | -είομεν    | είετον   | είετον  |
|            |      |   | -ῶμεν   | ῆτε   | ῶσι   |   | 1. -ῶμεν   | 2. ῆτε   | 3. ῶσι  |
|            |      |   | -ῶμεν   | ῆτε   | ῶσι   |   | -είομεν    | είετε    | είωσι   |
| Aor. 2. M. | τύπ  | { | -ώμαι   | η     | ηται  | { | 1. -ώμαι   | 2. ηαι-η |         |
|            |      |   | -ώμεθον | ησθον | ησθον |   | 1. -ώμεθον | -ώμεσθον |         |
| Aor. 1. M. | τύψ  |   | -ώμεθα  | ησθε  | ωνται |   | 1. -ώμεθα  | -ώμεσθα  |         |

## Optative.

|            |       |        |          |        |        |         |                       |           |          |
|------------|-------|--------|----------|--------|--------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Præs.      | τυπτ  | {      | -οίμην   | οιο    | οιτο   | {       | 1. -οίμην, &c.        |           |          |
|            |       |        | -οίμεθον | οισθον | οίσθην |         | 1. -οίμεθον           | -οίμεσθον |          |
|            |       |        | -οίμεθα  | οισθε  | οιντο  |         | 1. -οίμεθα            | -οίμεσθα  |          |
|            |       |        |          |        |        |         | 3d Plur. οιντο -οίατο |           |          |
| Fut. 2.    | τυπησ | {      | -οίμην   | οιο    | οιτο   | {       | 1. -οίμην, &c.        |           |          |
|            |       |        | -οίμεθον | οισθον | οίσθην |         | 1. -οίμεθον           | -οίμεσθον |          |
| Fut. 1.    | τυφθσ |        | -οίμεθα  | οισθε  | οιντο  |         | 1. οίμεθα             | -οίμεσθα  |          |
|            |       |        |          |        |        |         | 3d Plur. οιντο -οίατο |           |          |
| Aor. 2.    | τυπ   | {      | -είην    | είης   | είη    | {       | -είην, &c.            |           |          |
|            |       |        | -είημεν  | είητον | είήτην |         | 1. Plur. είημεν       | -είημεν   |          |
| Aor. 1.    | τυφθ  |        | -είημεν  | είητε  | είησαν |         | 2. είητε              | -είητε    |          |
|            |       |        |          |        |        |         | 3. είησαν -είεν       |           |          |
| Fut. 2. M. | {     | -οίμην | οῖο      | οῖτο   | {      | -εοίμην | εῖοιο                 | εῖοιτο    |          |
|            |       | τυπ    | -οίμεθον | οῖσθον |        | οῖσθην  | 1. Plur. -εοίμεθον    | εῖοισθον  | εῖοισθην |
|            |       |        | -οίμεθα  | οῖσθε  |        | οῖντο   | -εοίμεθα              | &c.       |          |
| Aor. 2. M. | τυπ   | {      | -οίμην   | οιο    | οιτο   | {       | 1. -οίμην &c.         |           |          |
|            |       |        | -οίμεθον | οισθον | οίσθην |         | 1. -οίμεθον           | οίμεσθον  |          |
| Fut. 1. M. | τυψ   |        | -οίμεθα  | οισθε  | οιντο  |         | 1. -οίμεθα            | οίμεσθα   |          |

## Common.

## Homeric.

|            |     |   |          |        |        |     |   |                      |
|------------|-----|---|----------|--------|--------|-----|---|----------------------|
| Aor. 1. M. | τυλ | { | -αίμην   | αίο    | αίτο   | τυλ | { | 1. -αίμην &c.        |
|            |     | { | -αίμεθον | αίσθον | αίσθην |     | { | 1. -αίμεθον αίμεσθον |
|            |     | { | -αίμεθα  | αίσθε  | αίντο  |     | { | 1. -αίμεθα αίμεσθα   |
|            |     |   |          |        |        |     |   | 3 Plur. -αίντο αίάτο |

*Imperative.*

|            |       |          |         |       |                           |
|------------|-------|----------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| Præs.      | τύπτ  | { -ου    | έσθω    | τύπτ  | { 2. -εο ευ 3. έσθω       |
|            |       | { -εσθιν | έσθων   |       | { &c.                     |
|            |       | { -εσθιε | έσθισαν |       | { 3. Plur. -έσθων         |
| Perf.      | τέπυ  | { -ψο    | φθω     | τέπυ  | { -ψω &c.                 |
|            |       | { -φθιν  | φθων    |       |                           |
|            |       | { -φθιε  | φθισαν  |       |                           |
| Aor. 2.    | τύπ   | { -ησι   | ήτω     | τύπ   | { -ησι &c.                |
|            |       | { -ησιν  | ήτων    |       |                           |
|            |       | { -ησε   | ήτωσαν  |       |                           |
| Aor. 1.    | τύφθι | -ησι     | ήτω &c. | τύφθι | -ησι &c.                  |
| Aor. 2. M. | τυπ   | { -οῦ    | έσθω    | τύπ   | { 2. -εο ευ &c.           |
|            |       | { -εσθιν | έσθων   |       | { 3. Plur. -έσθων         |
|            |       | { -εσθιε | έσθισαν |       |                           |
| Aor. 1. M. | τύλ   | { -αι    | άσθω    | τύλ   | { -αι (εο)* ασθω &c.      |
|            |       | { -ασθιν | άσθων   |       | { *δύσσο Il. 19. 36. vid. |
|            |       | { -ασθιε | άσθισαν |       | { Gram. § 213. [Tr.]      |

NOTE. The Infinitives and participles, not deviating in Homer from the common forms, are omitted.

# CONTRACTIONS

OF THE

FINAL VOWEL OF THE ROOT AND THE MOOD VOWELS

IN THE

VERBA PURA.

## § 31. Enumeration and classification of the possible contractions in the Verba Pura.

Before the conjugation of the Aorr. Pass., together with the original and simple conjugation without Mood-vowels, can be understood, we must give a general view of the so named Contractions. The *Verba Pura*, for instance, whose roots end in  $\alpha$   $\epsilon$   $o$ , e. g. τιμά-ω οἰκέ-ω χρυσό-ω, undergo, in the Præs. and Imperf., especially in the Attic dialect, many changes; e. g. οἰκέει was pronounced οἰκεῖ; and χρυσόη χρυσοῖ. These changes are denominated *Contractions*. We must guard, however, against the notion, that the vowel which appears after the contraction has taken place, always contains the vowels which stood together before the change. When οἰκέει is contracted into οἰκεῖ, and χρυσόη into χρυσοῖ, who would believe that the  $\epsilon$ , in this case, besides the  $\epsilon$  and  $\iota$ , contains also another  $\epsilon$ , or that in the  $\omega$  are concealed an  $o$   $\eta$  and  $\iota$ ? Evidently, the rapid pronunciation effected such a change, that in place of the two or more vowels one only was heard, and that, too, which came the nearest to the prevailing sound. It is not, therefore, necessary to suppose, that the sound finally obtained, includes within itself the former ones, or is merely a sign of the union of those sounds. It is quite a different thing, when  $\epsilon\epsilon$  in δεελος is contracted into δῆλος, and when οἰκεε becomes οἰκεῖ. In the first case, the sign  $\eta$  is employed, which comprehends  $\epsilon\epsilon$ ; in the latter, however, the  $\epsilon\epsilon$ , in the rapidity of pronunciation, becomes  $\epsilon$ , the sound of which approximates to that of  $\epsilon\epsilon$ .



In the *Verba Pura*, (-εω-αω-οω,) the vowels ε α ο are brought in immediate contact with the Mood-vowels. Besides, these Mood-vowels, when the several terminations are annexed, give birth, as we have already seen, in the several Moods, &c. Act. and Pass. to the following sounds, viz. ω ει ου η η οι. Each of these, therefore, together with the simple Mood-vowels of the Ind. viz. ο ε, preceded by ε α and ο, give all the possible cases of contraction in the *Verba Pura*. But ει and η need not be comprised in this classification; for the Iota, except in a case presently mentioned, occasions no difficulty, being merely subscribed wherever it is possible; e. g. τιμάεις τιμάῃς. Ei and η, therefore, may be considered as equivalent to ε and η. For the contractions, then, remain, the two short vowels, the two long ones, and the two diphthongs οι ε; in their proper order, ε ο η ω οι ε.

§ 32. *Contractions which occur in all the Persons.*

|              | -ε | -ο | -η | -ω | -οι | -ε |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| 1. <i>E.</i> | εε | εο | εη | εω | εοι | εε |
| 2. <i>A.</i> | αε | αο | αη | αω | αοι | αε |
| 3. <i>O.</i> | οε | οο | οη | οω | οοι | οε |

1. For εε we obtain ει; for εο, ε; and ε, before the long vowels and diphthongs, disappears: e. g.

|              |           |             |          |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| φίλ -εε      | φίλει     | ἐφίλ -εον   | ἐφίλυν   |
| φίλ -έη      | φιλῆ      | φίλ -έωνται | φιλῶνται |
| φίλ -εοίσθην | φιλοίσθην | φίλ -έεσι   | φιλῆσι   |

2. For α with ε or η, we obtain a long α; for α with ο, ω, οι, ε, and ω. e. g.

|          |         |         |        |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| τίμαε    | τίμα    | τιμάεις | τιμάῃς |
| τιμάηται | τιμάται | τιμάῃς  | τιμάῃς |
| ἐτίμαον  | ἐτίμων  | τιμάωσι | τιμῶσι |
| τιμάοιμι | τιμάμι  | τιμάου  | τιμῶ   |

3. For ο with a short vowel, we obtain ε; with a long one, ω; and ο, before the diphthongs οι, ε, disappears: e. g.

|           |          |           |          |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| χρυσόειν  | χρυσῆν   | χρυσόον   | χρυσόουν |
| χρυσόητον | χρυσῶτον | χρυσόωσι  | χρυσῶσι  |
| χρυσόοιμι | χρυσοῖμι | χρυσόευσα | χρυσῆσα  |

NOTE. For ο, with ει or with η, we often obtain οι : e. g.

|          |          |         |          |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| χρυσόεις | χρυσοῖς, | χρυσόης | χρυσοῖς. |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|

It is evident that no other contraction is possible.

### § 33. On the Homeric Contractions.

The *Verba Pura*, in Homer, must be regarded in a two-fold point of view.

1. As inclining to the uncontracted and open forms. In consequence of this, the contraction does not take place, when ε is followed by ω η η οι or ε, when ο is followed by οι η or η, and when α is followed by η or η. In the other cases, the uncontracted or open forms and the contracted, are sometimes found together ; e. g. προσεφώνεε and προσεφώνει.

2. Such forms alone are constructed as are permitted by the Hexameter verse. A great liberty is used, therefore, in regard to the inflexions. For instance, where the Hexameter demands it, ε is frequently lengthened into ει ; e. g. φιλ-έω-έης-έη gives φιλ-είω-είης-είη : and the contracted forms are modified to suit the verse, so that in verbs in αω, the vowel of the root, or one of the contracted vowels, is lengthened at pleasure before the contracted syllable. In this manner, ναιετάσθα (ναιεῶσθα is at variance with the Hexameter verse) may become ναιετάωσθα and ναιεῶσθα. So ὀρέουσα gives ὀρεῶσθα and ὀρέωσθα ; ζάουσα gives ζῶσθα and ζῶωσθα (ζῶωσθα is not adapted to the Hexameter verse.) So also, μνάσθαι, μνᾶσθαι, γέλαειν γελᾶν γελᾶν. The contraction of εο into ευ, which does not take place, however, in the 2d pers. Sing. Imperf. and Aor. 2. M., is somewhat anomalous. Thus νεικέουσι (from νεικεοντι) in Homer, becomes νεικεῦσι. In the 3d pers. Plur. Imperf., such forms as ἐπὶ ὄρουσιν ἀνερῶϊπτον, undergo the usual contraction of εο into ου. Having premised thus much, all the cases of contraction occurring in Homer, in the *Verba Pura*, may easily be explained in the following Paradigm.

§ 34. Active.

VERBA PURA IN -εω.

*Indicative Præs.*

|        | Full form. | Attic. | Homeric. |         |        |
|--------|------------|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| S. φιλ | -έω        | -ῶ     | -έω      | -είω    |        |
|        | -έεις      | -εῖς   | -έεις    | -είεις  | -εῖς   |
|        | -έει       | -εῖ    | -έει     | -είει   | -εῖ    |
| D.     | -έετον     | -εῖτον | -έετον   | -είετον | -εῖτον |
| P.     | -έομεν     | -οὔμεν | -έομεν   | -είομεν | -εὔμεν |
|        | -έετε      | -εῖτε  | -έετε    | -είετε  | -εῖτε  |
|        | -έουσι     | -οὔσι  | -έουσι   | -εὔσι   |        |

*Subjunctive.*

|        |        |       |        |         |        |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|
| S. φιλ | -έω    | -ῶ    | -έω    | -είω    |        |
|        | -έης   | -ῆς   | -έης   | -είης   | -έησθα |
|        | -έη    | -ῇ    | -έη    | -έησι   | -εῖη   |
| D.     | -έητον | -ῆτον | -έητον | -είετον |        |
| P.     | -έωμεν | -ῶμεν | -έωμεν | -είομεν |        |
|        | -έητε  | -ῆτε  | -έητε  | -είετε  |        |
|        | έωσι   | -ωσι  | -έωσι  |         |        |

*Optative.*

|        |         |        |         |       |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| S. φιλ | -έοιμι  | -οῖμι  | -έοιμι  | -οίην |
|        | -έοις   | -οῖς   | -έοις   | -οίης |
|        | -έοι    | -οῖ    | -έοι    | -οίη  |
| D.     | -έοιτον | -οῖτον | -έοιτον |       |
|        | -εοίτην | -οίτην | -εοίτην |       |
| P.     | -έοιμεν | -οῖμεν | -έοιμεν |       |
|        | -έοιτε  | -οῖτε  | -έοιτε  |       |
|        | -έοιεν  | -οῖεν  | -έοιεν  |       |

*Imperative.*

|        |          |          |          |          |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| S. φίλ | -εε      | -ει      | -εε      | -ει      |
|        | -εέτω    | -είτω    | -εέτω    | -είτω    |
| D.     | -έετον   | -εῖτον   | -έετον   | -εῖτον   |
|        | -εέτων   | -είτων   | -εέτων   | -είτων   |
| P.     | -έετε    | -εῖτε    | -έετε    | -εῖτε    |
|        | -εέτωσαν | -είτωσαν | -εέτωσαν | -είτωσαν |

*Infinitive.*

|     | Full form. | Attic. | Homeric. |       |
|-----|------------|--------|----------|-------|
| φιλ | -έειν      | -εῖν   | -έειν    | -εῖν  |
|     |            |        | -ήμεναι  | -ήναι |

*Participle.*

|     |        |       |        |         |
|-----|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| φιλ | -έων   | -ῶν   | -έων   | -είων   |
|     | -έουσα | -οῦσα | -έουσα | -είουσα |
|     | -έον   | -οῦν  | -έον   |         |

*Indicative Imperf.*

|         |        |        |        |        |         |          |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| S. ἐφίλ | -ΕΟΝ   | -ΟΥΝ   | -ΕΟΝ   |        | -έεσθον | -είεσθον |
|         | -ΕΕΣ   | -ΕΙΣ   | -ΕΕΣ   | -ΕΙΣ   | -έεσκες | -είεσκες |
|         | -ΕΕ    | -ΕΙ    | -ΕΕ    | -ΕΙ    | -έεσθε  | -είεσθε  |
| D.      | -έετον | -είτον | -έετον | -είτον |         |          |
|         | -έετην | -είτην | -έετην | -είτην |         |          |
| P.      | -έομεν | -οῦμεν | -έομεν | -οῦμεν |         |          |
|         | -έετε  | -είτε  | -έετε  | -είτε  |         |          |
|         | -ΕΟΝ   | -ΟΥΝ   | -ΕΟΝ   | -ΟΥΝ   | -έεσθον | -είεσθον |

## VERBA PURA IN -αω.

*Indicative Præs.*

|        |        |       |        |       |        |        |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| S. τιρ | -άω    | -ῶ    | -άω    | -ῶ    | -όω    | -ώω    |
|        | -άεις  | -ᾷς   | -άεις  | -ᾷς   | -ᾶς    | -ᾶς    |
|        | -άει   | -ᾷ    | -άει   | -ᾷ    | -ᾶ     | -ᾶ     |
| D.     | -άετον | -ᾶτον | -άετον | -ᾶτον | -ᾶατον |        |
| P.     | -άομεν | -ῶμεν | -άομεν | -ῶμεν | -όωμεν | -ώωμεν |
|        | -άετε  | -ᾷτε  | -άετε  | -ᾷτε  | -ᾶατε  |        |
|        | -άουσι | -ῶσι  | -άουσι | -ῶσι  | -όωσι  | -ώωσι  |

*Subjunctive.*

|        |        |       |        |       |      |     |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|------|-----|
| S. τιμ | -άω    | -ῶ    | -άω    | -ῶ    | -όω  | -ώω |
|        | -άης   | -ᾷς   | -άης   | -ᾷς   | -ᾶς  |     |
|        | -άη    | -ᾷ    | -άη    | -ᾷ    | -ᾶ   |     |
| D.     | -άητον | -ᾷτον | -άητον |       |      |     |
| P.     | -άωμεν | -ῶμεν | -άωμεν | -ῶμεν |      |     |
|        | -άητε  | -ᾷτε  | -άητε  |       |      |     |
|        | -άωσι  | -ῶσι  | -άωσι  |       | -ῶσι |     |



*Optative.*

|        | Full form. | Attic. |         | Homeric. |        |
|--------|------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|
| S. τιμ | -άοιμι     | -ῶμι   | -άοιμι  | -ῶμι     | -όωμι  |
|        | -άοις      | -ῶς    | -άοις   | -ῶς      |        |
|        | -άοι       | -ῶ     | -άοι    | -ῶ       |        |
| D.     | -άοιτον    | -ῶτον  | -άοιτον |          | -όωτον |
|        | -αοίτην    | -ώτην  | -αοίτην |          |        |
| P.     | -άοιμεν    | -ῶμεν  | -άοιμεν |          | -όωμεν |
|        | -άοιτε     | -ῶτε   | -άοιτε  | -ῶτε     | -όωτε  |
|        | -άοιεν     | -ῶεν   | -άοιεν  | -ῶεν     | -όωεν  |

*Imperative.*

|        |          |         |          |         |  |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--|
| S. τίμ | -αε      | -α      | -αε      | -α      |  |
|        | -αέτω    | -άτω    | -αέτω    | -άτω    |  |
| D.     | -άετον   | -ᾶτον   | -άετον   | -ᾶτον   |  |
|        | -αέτων   | -άτων   | -αέτων   | -άτων   |  |
| P.     | -άετε    | -ᾶτε    | -άετε    | -ᾶτε    |  |
|        | -αέτωσαν | -άτωσαν | -αέτωσαν | -άτωσαν |  |

*Infinitive.*

|     |       |     |       |     |      |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|
| τιμ | -άειν | -ᾶν | -άειν | -ᾶν | -άαν |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|

*Participle.*

|     |       |       |       |       |        |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| τιμ | -άων  | -ῶν   | -άων  | -ῶν   | -όων   |
|     | -άσθα | -ῶσθα | -άσθα | -ῶσθα | -άωσθα |
|     | -άον  | -ῶν   | -άον  | -ῶν   |        |

*Indicative Imperf.*

|         |        |       |        |       |        |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| S. ἐτίμ | -αον   | -ων   | -αον   | -ων   | -όων   |
|         | -αεs   | -ας   | -αεs   | -ας   | -άας   |
|         | -αε    | -α    | -αε    | -α    | -άα    |
| D.      | -άετον | -ᾶτον | -άετον | -ᾶτον | -άατον |
|         | -αέτην | -άτην | -αέτην | -άτην | -αάτην |
| P.      | -άομεν | -ῶμεν | -άομεν | -ῶμεν | -όωμεν |
|         | -άετε  | -ᾶτε  | -άετε  | -ᾶτε  | -άατε  |
|         | -αον   | -ων   | -αον   | -ων   |        |

Also 1. -ασχον -άασχον 2. -εs 3. -ε  
3 Plur. -ον

## VERBA PURA IN -οω.

*Indicat. Præs.*

|        | Full form. | Attic. | Homeric. |        |
|--------|------------|--------|----------|--------|
| S. δηλ | -όω        | -ῶ     | -όω      | -ῶ     |
|        | -όεις      | -οῖς   | -όεις    | -οῖς   |
|        | -όει       | -οῖ    | -όει     | -οῖ    |
| D.     | -όετον     | -οῦτον | -όετον   | -οῦτον |
| P.     | -όομεν     | -οῦμεν | -όομεν   | -οῦμεν |
|        | -όετε      | -οῦτε  | -όετε    | -οῦτε  |
|        | -όουσιν    | -οῦσιν | -όουσιν  |        |

*Subjunctive.*

|        |        |       |        |        |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| S. δηλ | -όω    | -ῶ    | -όω    |        |
|        | -όης   | -οῖς  | -όης   | -όησθα |
|        | -όη    | -οῖ   | -όη    | -όησιν |
| D.     | -όητον | -ῶτον | -όητον |        |
| P.     | -όωμεν | -ῶμεν | -όωμεν |        |
|        | -όητε  | -ῶτε  | -όητε  |        |
|        | -όωσιν | -ῶσιν | -όωσιν |        |

*Optative.*

|        |         |        |         |  |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|--|
| S. δηλ | -όοιμι  | -οῖμι  | -όοιμι  |  |
|        | -όοις   | -οῖς   | -όοις   |  |
|        | -όοι    | -οῖ    | -όοι    |  |
| D.     | -όοιτον | -οῖτον | -όοιτον |  |
|        | -οοίτην | -οίτην | -οοίτην |  |
| P.     | -όοιμεν | -οῖμεν | -όοιμεν |  |
|        | -όοιτε  | -οῖτε  | -όοιτε  |  |
|        | -όοιεν  | -οῖεν  | -όοιεν  |  |

*Imperative.*

|        |          |         |          |         |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| S. δηλ | -οε      | -ε      | -οε      | -ε      |
|        | -οέτω    | -έτω    | -οέτω    | -έτω    |
| D.     | -όετον   | -έτον   | -όετον   | -έτον   |
|        | -οέτων   | -έτων   | -οέτων   | -έτων   |
| P.     | -όετε    | -έτε    | -όετε    | -έτε    |
|        | -οέτωσαν | -έτωσαν | -οέτωσαν | -έτωσαν |

*Infinitive.*

|     |       |      |       |
|-----|-------|------|-------|
| δηλ | -όειν | -εῖν | -όειν |
|-----|-------|------|-------|

*Participle.*

| Full form. | Attic. | Homeric. |
|------------|--------|----------|
| ὄηλ -όων   | -ῶν    | -όων     |
| -όουσα     | -οῦσα  | -όουσα   |
| -όον       | -οῦν   | -όον     |

*Indicat. Imperf.*

|         |        |        |        |        |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| S. ἐδῆλ | -οον   | -οουν  | -οον   |        |
|         | -οεζ   | -ουζ   | -οεζ   | -ουζ   |
|         | -οε    | -ου    | -οε    | -ου    |
| D.      | -όετον | -οῦτον | -όετον | -οῦτον |
|         | -οέτην | -ούτην | -οέτην | -ούτην |
| P.      | -όομεν | -οῖμεν | -όομεν | -οῖμεν |
|         | -όετε  | -οῦτε  | -όετε  | -οῦτε  |
|         | -οον   | -οουν  | -οον   | -οουν  |

NOTE. Many forms of the verb in -ω, which occur in Homer, made by protracting ο before the Ultimate or Penultimate, have been omitted by the Author; regarding them perhaps, as examples of that poetical license, which shortens or lengthens a syllable at pleasure to accommodate the form to the measure of the verse. Examples of such forms, both in the Act. and Pass., are ἰδρῶνONTα, Il. 18. 372. ἰδρῶνONTαι, Il. 8. 543. ὑπνῶνONTας, Il. 24. 344. Od. 5. 48. χῶνONTαι, Il. 20. 29. χῶνO, Od. 5. 215. χῶνO, Il. 21. 306. ῥῶνONTο, Il. 11. 50. πλῶνOιεν, Od. 5. 240, &c. (Tr.)

§ 35. *Passive.*

VERBA PURA IN -εομαι.

|        |           |          |           |           |       |
|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| S. φιλ | -έομαι    | -ῶμαι    | -έομαι    | -εῖμαι    |       |
|        | -έη       | -ῆ       | -(έσαι)   | -έη       | -εῖαι |
|        | -έεται    | -εῖται   | -έεται    | -εῖται    |       |
| D.     | -εόμεσθον | -έμεσθον | -εόμεσθον | -εόμεσθον |       |
|        | -έεσθον   | -εῖσθον  | -έεσθον   | -εῖσθον   |       |
| P.     | -εόμεσθα  | -έμεσθα  | -εόμεσθα  | -εόμεσθα  |       |
|        | -έεσθε    | -εῖσθε   | -έεσθε    | -εῖσθε    |       |
|        | -έονται   | -εῖνται  | -έονται   | -εῖνται   |       |

*Subjunctive.*

|        |        |       |        |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| S. φιλ | -έωμαι | -ῶμαι | -έωμαι |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|

|    | Full form. | Attic.  | Homeric. |
|----|------------|---------|----------|
|    | -ἐῖη       | -ῆ      | -εῖηαι   |
|    | εῖηται     | -ῆται   | -εῖηται  |
| D. | -εῶμεθινον | -ῶμεθον | -εῶμεθον |
|    | -εῖησθον   | -ῆσθον  | -εῖησθον |
| P. | -εῶμεθια   | -ῶμεθια | -εῶμεθια |
|    | -εῖησθια   | -ῆσθια  | -εῖησθια |
|    | -εῶνται    | -ῶνται  | -εῶνται  |

*Optative.*

|         |             |            |             |
|---------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| S. φιλ. | -εοίμην     | -οίμην     | -εοίμην     |
|         | -έοιο       | -οῖο       | -έοιο       |
|         | -έοιστο     | -οῖστο     | -έοιστο     |
| D.      | -εοίμεθινον | -οίμεθινον | -εοίμεθινον |
|         | -έοισθινον  | -οῖσθινον  | -έοισθινον  |
|         | -εοίσθην    | -οίσθην    | -εοίσθην    |
| P.      | -εοίμεθια   | -οίμεθια   | -εοίμεθια   |
|         | -έοισθια    | -οῖσθια    | -έοισθια    |
|         | -έοιντο     | -οῖντο     | -έοιντο     |

*Imperative.*

|         |             |             |             |                            |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| S. φιλ. | -έου        | -οῦ         | -εῦ         | -εῖο (αιδείο II. 24. 503.) |
|         | -εἰσθι      | -εἰσθι      | -εἰσθι      | -εἰσθι                     |
| D.      | -έεσθινον   | -εἰσθινον   | -έεσθινον   | -εἰσθινον                  |
|         | -εἰσθινον   | -εἰσθινον   | -εἰσθινον   | -εἰσθινον                  |
| P.      | -έεσθια     | -εἰσθια     | -έεσθια     | -εἰσθια                    |
|         | -εἰσθιασθαι | -εἰσθιασθαι | -εἰσθιασθαι | -εἰσθιασθαι                |

*Infinitive.*

|      |         |         |         |         |
|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| φιλ. | -έεσθια | -εἰσθια | -έεσθια | -εἰσθια |
|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

*Participle.*

|      |          |         |          |          |
|------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| φιλ. | -εόμενος | -έμενος | -εόμενος | -εόμενος |
|------|----------|---------|----------|----------|

*Indicat. Imperf.*

|           |            |           |            |            |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| S. εἰφιλ. | -εόμην     | -έμην     | -εόμην     | -εύμην     |
|           | -έου       | -οῦ       | (εεο)      | -εῖο       |
|           | -έεστο     | -εῖστο    | -εῖστο     | -εἰεστο    |
| D.        | -εόμεθινον | -έμεθινον | -εόμεθινον | -εύμεθινον |
|           | -έεσθινον  | -εἰσθινον | -έεσθινον  | -εἰσθινον  |
|           | -εἰσθην    | -εἰσθην   | -εἰσθην    | -εἰσθην    |



|    | Full form. | Attic.  | Homeric. |         |
|----|------------|---------|----------|---------|
| P. | -εόμεθα    | -ζόμεθα | -εόμεθα  | -εύμεθα |
|    | -έεσσις    | -είσσις | -έεσσις  | -είσσις |
|    | -έοντο     | -εντο   | -έοντο   | -ευντο  |

VERBA PURA IN -αομαι.

*Indicat. Præs.*

|        |          |         |          |         |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| S. τιμ | -άομαι   | -ῶμαι   | -άομαι   | -ῶμαι   |
|        | -άη      | -ῆ      | -άσαι    |         |
|        | -άεται   | -ᾷται   | -άεται   | -ᾷται   |
| D.     | -αόμεθον | -ώμεθον | -αόμεθον | -ώμεθον |
|        | -άεσθιν  | -ᾷσθιν  | -άεσθιν  | -ᾷσθιν  |
| P.     | -αόμεθα  | -ώμεθα  | -αόμεθα  | -ώμεθα  |
|        | -άεσσις  | -ᾷσσις  | -άεσσις  | -ᾷσσις  |
|        | -άονται  | -ῶνται  | -άονται  | -ῶνται  |

*Subjunctive.*

|        |          |         |          |  |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|--|
| S. τιμ | -άωμαι   | -ῶμαι   | -άωμαι   |  |
|        | -άη      | -ῆ      | -άη      |  |
|        | -άηται   | -ᾷται   | -άηται   |  |
| D.     | -αώμεθον | -ώμεθον | -αώμεθον |  |
|        | -άησθιν  | -ᾷσθιν  | -άησθιν  |  |
| P.     | -αώμεθα  | -ώμεθα  | -αώμεθα  |  |
|        | -άησσις  | -ᾷσσις  | -άησσις  |  |
|        | -άωνται  | -ῶνται  | -άωνται  |  |

*Optative.*

|        |           |         |           |         |          |
|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| S. τιμ | -αοίμην   | -ώμην   | -αοίμην   | -ώμην   | -οῦμην   |
|        | -άοιο     | -ῶο     | -άοιο     | -ῶο     | -όωο     |
|        | -άοιτο    | -ῶτο    | -άοιτο    | -ῶτο    | -όωτο    |
| D.     | -αοίμεθον | -ώμεθον | -αοίμεθον | -ώμεθον | -οῦμεθον |
|        | -άοισθιν  | -ῶσθιν  | -άοισθιν  | -ῶσθιν  | -όωσθιν  |
|        | -αοίσσιν  | -ῶσιν   | -αοίσσιν  | -ῶσιν   | -όωσιν   |
| P.     | -αοίμεθα  | -ώμεθα  | -αοίμεθα  | -ώμεθα  | -οῦμεθα  |
|        | -άοισσις  | -ῶσσις  | -άοισσις  | -ῶσσις  | -όωσσις  |
|        | -άοιντο   | -ῶντο   | -άοιντο   | -ῶντο   | -όωντο   |

*Imperative.*

|        |         |        |         |        |         |     |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-----|
| S. τιμ | -άου    | -ῶ     | (αεο)   | -εῦ    | -ῶ      | -όω |
|        | -άεσθι  | -ᾷσθι  | -άεσθι  | -ᾷσθι  | -άασθι  |     |
| D.     | -άεσθιν | -ᾷσθιν | -άεσθιν | -ᾷσθιν | -άασθιν |     |

|    | Full form. | Attic.    | Homeric.   |           |
|----|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|    | -ἀέσσιων   | -ἄσσιων   | -ἀέσσιων   | -ἄσσιων   |
| P. | -ἀέσσιε    | -ἄσσιε    | -ἀέσσιε    | -ἄσσιε    |
|    | -ἀέσσιωσαν | -ἄσσιωσαν | -ἀέσσιωσαν | -ἄσσιωσαν |

*Infinitive.*

|     |          |         |          |         |         |
|-----|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| τιμ | -ἀέσσιαι | -ἄσσιαι | -ἀέσσιαι | -ἄσσιαι | -ἄσσιαι |
|-----|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|

*Participle.*

|     |          |         |          |         |         |
|-----|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| τιμ | -αόμενος | -ώμενος | -αόμενος | -ώμενος | -ώμενος |
|-----|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|

*Indicat. Imperf.*

|    |      |          |         |          |         |          |
|----|------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| S. | ἐπιμ | -αόμην   | -ώμην   | -αόμην   | -ώμην   | -ώμην    |
|    |      | ἄου      | -ῶ      | (αεο)    |         |          |
|    |      | -ἄετο    | -ἄτο    | -ἄετο    | -ἄτο    | -ἄατο    |
|    |      | -αόμεσιν | -ώμεσιν | -αόμεσιν | -ώμεσιν | -ώμεσιν  |
|    |      | -ἄεσιν   | -ἄσιν   | -ἄεσιν   | -ἄσιν   | -ἄασιν   |
|    |      | -ἀέσσιην | -ἄσσιην | -ἀέσσιην | -ἄσσιην | -ἄασσιην |
|    |      | -αόμεσιν | -ώμεσιν | -αόμεσιν | -ώμεσιν | -ώμεσιν  |
|    |      | -ἄεσιν   | -ἄσιν   | -ἄεσιν   | -ἄσιν   | -ἄασιν   |
|    |      | -ἄοντο   | -ῶντο   | -ἄοντο   | -ῶντο   | -ἄωντο   |

## VERBA PURA IN -οομαι.

*Indicat. Præs.*

|    |     |          |         |          |         |
|----|-----|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| S. | δηλ | -όομαι   | -ῥμαι   | -όομαι   | -ῥμαι   |
|    |     | -όη      | -οῖ     | -όη      | -οῖ     |
|    |     | -όεται   | -ῥται   | -όεται   | -ῥται   |
| D. |     | -οόμεθον | -ῥμεθον | -οόμεθον | -ῥμεθον |
|    |     | -όεσθον  | -ῥσθον  | -όεσθον  | -ῥσθον  |
| P. |     | -οόμεθα  | -ῥμεθα  | -οόμεθα  | -ῥμεθα  |
|    |     | -όεσθε   | -ῥσθε   | -όεσθε   | -ῥσθε   |
|    |     | -όονται  | -ῥνται  | -όονται  | -ῥνται  |

*Subjunctive.*

|    |     |          |         |          |         |
|----|-----|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| S. | δηλ | -όωμαι   | -ῶμαι   | -όωμαι   | -ῶμαι   |
|    |     | -όη      | -οῖ     | -όη      | -οῖ     |
|    |     | -όηται   | -ῶται   | -όηται   | -ῶται   |
| D. |     | -οώμεθον | -ώμεθον | -οώμεθον | -ώμεθον |
|    |     | -όησθον  | -ῶσθον  | -όησθον  | -ῶσθον  |
| P. |     | -οώμεθα  | -ώμεθα  | -οώμεθα  | -ώμεθα  |

| Full form. | Attic. | Homeric. |
|------------|--------|----------|
| -όησθε     | -ῶσθε  | -όησθε   |
| -όωνται    | -ῶνται | -όωνται  |

*Optative.*

|         |           |          |           |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| S. δηλ. | -οοίμην   | -οίμην   | -οοίμην   |
|         | -όοιο     | -όιο     | -όοιο     |
|         | -όοιτο    | -όιτο    | -όοιτο    |
| D.      | -οοίμεθον | -οίμεθον | -οοίμεθον |
|         | -όοισθον  | -όισθον  | -όοισθον  |
|         | -οοίσθην  | -οίσθην  | -οοίσθην  |
| P.      | -οοίμεθα  | -οίμεθα  | -οοίμεθα  |
|         | -όοισθε   | -όισθε   | -όοισθε   |
|         | -όοιντο   | -όιντο   | -όοιντο   |

*Imperative.*

|         |           |          |           |          |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| S. δηλ. | -όου      | -ῶ       | (οεο)     |          |
|         | -οέσθω    | -έσθω    | -οέσθω    | -έσθω    |
| D.      | -όεσθον   | -ῶσθον   | -όεσθον   | -ῶσθον   |
|         | -οέσθων   | -έσθων   | -οέσθων   | -έσθων   |
| P.      | -όεσθε    | -ῶσθε    | -όεσθε    | -ῶσθε    |
|         | -οέσθωσαν | -έσθωσαν | -οέσθωσαν | -έσθωσαν |

*Infinitive.*

|      |         |        |         |        |
|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| δηλ. | -όεσθαι | -ῶσθαι | -όεσθαι | -ῶσθαι |
|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|

*Participle.*

|      |          |         |          |         |
|------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| δηλ. | -οόμενος | -έμενος | -οόμενος | -έμενος |
|------|----------|---------|----------|---------|

*Indicat. Imperf.*

|         |          |         |          |         |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| S. δηλ. | -οόμην   | -έμην   | -οόμην   | -έμην   |
|         | -όου     | -ῶ      | (οεο)    |         |
|         | -όετο    | -ῶτο    | -όετο    | -ῶτο    |
| D.      | -οόμεθον | -έμεθον | -οόμεθον | -έμεθον |
|         | -όεσθον  | -ῶσθον  | -όεσθον  | -ῶσθον  |
|         | -οέσθην  | -έσθην  | -οέσθην  | -έσθην  |
| P.      | -οόμεθα  | -έμεθα  | -οόμεθα  | -έμεθα  |
|         | -όεσθε   | -ῶσθε   | -όεσθε   | -ῶσθε   |
|         | -όοντο   | -ῶντο   | -όοντο   | -ῶντο   |

# CONJUGATION OF VERBS

## WITHOUT MOOD-VOWELS.

### § 36. Conjugation of the Aorr. Passive.

We come now to the *Conjugation without Mood-vowels*, so called, because, from the failure of the Mood-vowels, almost all the deviations from the general rule, in the preceding Paradigm, are to be explained. This Paradigm, arranged according to an arbitrary classification, can with difficulty be remembered ; but, when its principles are developed and explained, it is understood in a very short time, and deeply impressed on the memory. To commence with the Aorr. of the Pass. which the Paradigm presented in § 29 has anticipated. If we compare the Ind. ἐτύφθην with the Opt. τυφθεῖην, and ἐτύπην with τυπείην, it is obvious that the Ground-forms of the Tenses are τυφθε and τυπε, to which, in order to form the Aorr., the Terminations of the Secondary tenses of the Act. are subjoined, viz. Sing. 1. -ν 2. -σ 3.—Dual 1. -μεν. 2. -τον 3. -την Plur. 1. -μεν 2. -τε 3. -σαν. These terminations, in case the Mood-vowel fails, are annexed immediately to the Ground-form, which, in the Indicativ. Imperat. and Infin., lengthens the final vowel, e. g. ἐτύφθην—ἐτύφθησαν from τυφθε; ἔστην—ἔστησαν from στα. Observe first the conjugation.

| Indicat.  |   |         |        | Subjunct. |      |      |       |           |      |
|-----------|---|---------|--------|-----------|------|------|-------|-----------|------|
| ἐτύπ      | { | -ην     | ης     | η         | τυπ  | {    | -ῶ    | ῆς        | ῆ    |
| ἐτύφθ     |   | -ημεν   | ητον   | ήτην      | τυφθ |      | -ῶμεν | ῆτον      | ῆτον |
|           |   | -ημεν   | ητε    | ησαν      |      |      | -ῶμεν | ῆτε       | ῶσι  |
| Optative. |   |         |        | Imperat.  |      |      |       |           |      |
| τυπ       | { | -είην   | είης   | είη       | τύπ  | {    | -ητι  | -ήτω, &c. |      |
| τυφθ      |   | -είημεν | είητον | είητην    | τύφθ |      | -ητι  |           |      |
|           |   | -είημεν | είητε  | είησαν    |      |      |       |           |      |
| Infin.    |   |         |        | Particip. |      |      |       |           |      |
| τυπ       | { | -ῆναι   | {      | τυπ       | {    | -είς | εῖσα  | έν        |      |
| τυφθ      |   |         |        | τυφθ      |      |      |       |           |      |

The Subjunct. has its Mood-vowels, but is usually found in the contracted form ; e. g. τυπέω τυπῶ, τυπέης τυπῆς ; δέω (from δε) δέης δέη, δῶ δῆς δῆ, in Homer δεῖω δεῖς δεῖη with the protracted ε, as in φιλεῖω-εῖς, &c.



The Optat. takes after the Ground-form an *ι*, and subjoins the terminations of the Indicat., viz. 1. -ην 2. -ης 3. -η. Dual. 1. -ημεν 2. -ητον 3. -ητην. Plur. 1. -ημεν 2. -ητε 3. -ησαν; e. g. τυφθε-ι-ην τυφθείην, τιθε-ι-τιθείην, θε-ι-θείην, στα-ι-σταίην, &c.

The Imperative has the terminations of the Act., and in the 2. Sing. retains the *θι* which in the Act. is dropped; e. g. Sing. 2. -θι 3. -τω. Dual 2. -τον 3. -των. Plur. 2. -τε 3. -τωσαν. In some few verbs, e. g. in στα (*ἵστυμι*), the vowel is lengthened, (*σταθι*) *σῆθι*; in other cases, it is short, e. g. *διδο δίδοθι*, *ἰε ἱεθι ἰέτω*, &c.

When another *θ* precedes, the last is changed into the corresponding *Tenuis* or smooth mute, for the sake of euphony, e. g. τυφθηθι *τύφθητι*, τιθεθι *τίθετι*.

The Infinit. in -ναι has generally in other cases, the vowel preceding the -ναι short. In the Aorr. Pass., however, τυπῆναι λεχθῆναι, and in στῆναι, &c. the vowel is long, but in τιθέναι ἰσπάναι, &c. short.

The terminations of the Participles are evidently -ντες-ντσα-ντες. Hence, when the Ground-form is added, and the whole form reduced, from τυφθεντες, τυφθεντσα, τυφθεντες, we obtain τυφθεῖς -εῖσα -έν. In the Neuter, τες is rejected to obtain a form different from the Masculine. In the same manner, δο δοντες, δός -ῶσα -όν; στα σταντες, στάς σταῶσα στάν; δεικνυ δεικνυντες, δεικνύς ῶσα ὶν.

### § 37. The Active without Mood-vowels.

The conjugation without Mood-vowels, which is also the original conjugation, has been preserved in the *Verba Pura*, commonly those with monosyllabic roots in -ε-α-ο, and in others of more than one syllable in υ; e. g. φα φημί, δεικνυ δεικνυμι. In the uncultivated dialects this was the case in *Verba Pura* of every kind; e. g. ὀράω ὀρῶμι, φοβέω φόβημι, &c. Under this conjugation are included in the Act., the Præs. Imperf. and Aor. 2., and in the Pass., the Præs. Imperf. and Aor. 2. M. In addition to the remarks in the preceding Paragraph, some few observations are here necessary.

We employ the verbs φά-ω, δεικνύ-ω, ἔ-ω, δό-ω, θέ-ω, whose roots are φα, δεικνυ, στα, ἔ, δο, θε. Many of these are increased, in the Præs. and Imperf., by prefixing an *ι*, which, when possible,



is preceded by the first consonant of the root ; e. g. *στα*, *ἔ*, *δο*, *θε* ; *ἴστα*, *ἰε*, *διδο*, *τιθε*, (not *θίστα* *θίθε*.)

1. *Præs.* In the Sing. the terminations are irregular, 1. -*μι*, 2. -*ς*, 3. -*σι*. The vowels are lengthened before these terminations ; e. g. *φη-μί*, *δείκνυ-μι*, *ἴστη-μι*, *ἴη-μι*, *δίδω-μι*, *τίθη-μι* -*ης* -*ησι*. The conjugation then proceeds regularly through the remaining perss. with the usual terminations, viz. Dual -*μεν* -*τον* -*τον* Plur. -*μεν* -*τε* -*ντι* ; e. g. *φα-μέν* *φα-τόν* *φα-τόν* *φα-μέν* *φα-τέ* (*φα-ντι*) *φασί*. The 3 perss. Plur. are *φαντι*, *δεικνυντι*, *ἴσταν-τι*, *ἰεντι*, *διδοντι*, *τιθεντι*. From these original forms, the *ντ* may be rejected, and then we have the common forms *φασί* *δεικνύσι* *ἴστασι* *ἰῶσι* *διδέσι* *τιθεῖσι*. The Ionians and Attics received frequently in the 3 Plur. an *α* in place of *ν*, as in *φυγίατο* for *φύγοντο*. If, in the forms here under consideration, besides the reception of *α* for *ν*, we reject the *τ* before *σ*, we have the *Ionic-Attic forms*, *δεικνύασι* *ἰῶασι* *διδόασι* *τεθέασι*.

NOTE. Many of the *Verba Pura*, with roots of more than one syllable, form this *Præs.* by subjoining -*ννυμι*, e. g. *πετάω* *πετάννυμι*, *σχεδάω* *σχεδάννυμι* ; Mutes and Liquids by the addition of -*νυμι*, e. g. *ῥέγνυμι* *δείκνυμι* *οἶγνυμι*.

2. *Imperf. and Aor.* Both tenses have the terminations of the *Aorr. Pass.*, but the vowels are lengthened only in the Singular. The difference between these two tenses consists only in this, that the *Imperf.* is formed by the aid of the prefixes -*ι* -*δι* -*τι* ; the *Aor.*, however, is formed from the unaltered root ; e. g. *Imperf.* *ἴστην*, from *ἴστα* ; *Aor.* *ἔστην*, from *στα* ; *Imperf.* *ἔδιδων*, from *διδο* ; *Aor.* *ἔδων*, from *δο*. The prefix, therefore, distinguishes the *Imperf.* from the *Aor.* When this fails, as in *φημί*, both tenses cannot be formed. The conjugation is as follows ;

|                                |     |   |                  |             |                  |            |             |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| <i>Imperf.</i> <i>ἔδιδων</i> } | -ως | ω | D. - <i>οτον</i> | <i>ότην</i> | P. - <i>ομεν</i> | <i>οτε</i> | <i>οσαν</i> |
| <i>Aor.</i> 2. <i>ἔδων</i> }   |     |   |                  |             |                  |            |             |

NOTE 1. Many *verba pura*, which otherwise belong to the conjugation with the Mood-vowel, form also the *Aor.* 2. in this manner ; e. g. *δύ-ω*, *ἔδυν* — *ἔδυσαν* ; *βαίνω*, from *βα*, *ἔβην* ; *γινώσκω*, from *γνο*, *ἔγνων*.

NOTE 2. That the Moods are formed in the manner described when treating of the *Aorr. Pass.*, has been already hinted ; and here also, the prefix distinguishes between the *Præs.* and *Aor.*

|         | Subjunct. | Optat.  | Imperat.   | Infin.        | Particip. |
|---------|-----------|---------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| Præs.   | τιθῶ      | τιθείην | τίθει      | τιθέναι       | τιθείς    |
| Aor. 2. | θῶ        | θείην   | (θετι) θές | (θεναι) θέναι | θείς      |

NOTE 3. All the remaining tenses are formed, in the usual manner, from the root, by the aid of the Mood-vowels ; e. g. δό, δώσω, δέδωκα, &c. Irregular are, from τίθημι, the Aor. 1. Act. ἔθηκα, M. ἐθήκαμην, Perf. Act. τέθεικα, Pass. τέθειμαι, Plusqpf. ἔτεθείμην ; from δίδωμι, Aor. 1. Act. ἔδωκα, M. ἔδωκάμην.

### § 38. *The Passive without Mood-vowels.*

The Pass. here has no peculiar terminations, but those merely of the Conjugation with Mood-vowels. But, as the terminations are subjoined immediately to the Ground-forms, the Conjugation proceeds with regularity, and calls for but few additional observations. 1. This conjugation extends itself only to the Præs. and Imperf., and in some verbs, to the Aor. 2. M. The remaining tenses have the Mood-vowels, e. g. τίθε-μαι -σαι -ται, &c. ἐτίθε-μην -σο -το, &c. ἐθέμην -σο -το, &c. It must be understood here, also, that the Aor. can be found only where the prefixes ι δι τι are admissible, which distinguish the Imperf. from the Aor.

2. In the 2d. perss., the σ is generally retained ; it is dropped in some instances in the Imperf. and in the Imperat., and frequently in the Optat. ; e. g. from ἵστημαι, Imperat. ἵστασο, more frequently ἵστω ; Optat. ἵσταῖο, &c.

3. The Subjunct. is found here also with the Mood-vowel and contracted ; e. g. τιθέ-μαι, τιθῶμαι ; τιθέ-η, τιθῇ ; τιθέ-ηται, τιθῇται. But in the contraction here there is this peculiarity, that οη becomes ω ; and αη, η ; e. g. διδῶμαι διδῶμαι, διδέ-η διδῶ, διδῶται διδῶται, ἰσά-η ἰσά-η. The same is true in the Act.

4. Moreover, many of the *Verba Pura* follow the analogy of this conjugation in the Pass. only, and in the Act. have the regular Mood-vowels ; e. g. πέταμαι, πέτα-μαι -σαι -ται ; δύναμαι -σαι -ται. In the same manner, κεῖμαι, δίζημαι, οἶμαι, Imperf. ῥῶμην, &c.

### § 39. *Paradigm of the Active.*

The Homeric do not differ frequently from the common forms. In the Passive, if we except the frequent omission of the Augment

and the uncontracted form of the Aor. Imperat. θέο, σύνθεο, the common and Homeric forms coincide.

*Indicat. Præs.*

|        |               |     |                  |    |       |
|--------|---------------|-----|------------------|----|-------|
| S. τιθ | -ημι          | διδ | -ωμι             | ἴς | -ημι  |
|        | -ης Hom. ησθα |     | -ως H. οἰς οἰσθα |    | -ης   |
|        | -ησι          |     | -ωσι H. οἰ       |    | -ησι  |
| D.     | -εμεν         |     | -ομεν            |    | -αμεν |
|        | -ετον         |     | -οτον            |    | -ατον |
| P.     | -εμεν         |     | -ομεν            |    | -αμεν |
|        | -ετε          |     | -οτε             |    | -ατε  |
|        | -εσι          |     | -εσι             |    | -ασι  |

*Subjunctive.*

|        |       |     |       |    |       |
|--------|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|
| S. τιθ | -ῶ    | διδ | -ῶ    | ἴς | -ω    |
|        | -ῆς   |     | -ῆς   |    | -ῆς   |
|        | -ῇ    |     | -ῇ    |    | -ῇ    |
| D.     | -ῶμεν |     | -ῶμεν |    | -ῶμεν |
|        | -ῆτον |     | -ῆτον |    | -ῆτον |
| P.     | -ῶμεν |     | -ῶμεν |    | -ῶμεν |
|        | -ῆτε  |     | -ῆτε  |    | -ῆτε  |
|        | -ῶσι  |     | -ῶσι  |    | -ῶσι  |

*Optative.*

|        |         |     |                 |    |                   |
|--------|---------|-----|-----------------|----|-------------------|
| S. τιθ | -είην   | διδ | -οίην           | ἴς | -αίην             |
|        | -είης   |     | -οίης           |    | -αίης             |
|        | -είη    |     | -οίη            |    | -αίη              |
| D.     | -είημεν |     | -οίημεν         |    | -αίημεν H. αἶμεν  |
|        | -είητον |     | -οίητον         |    | -αίητον           |
|        | -είησιν |     | -οίησιν         |    | -αίησιν           |
|        | -είημεν |     | -οίημεν         |    | -αίημεν H. -αἶμεν |
|        | -είητε  |     | -οίητε H. -οῖτε |    | -αίητε -αἶτε      |
|        | -είησαν |     | -οίησαν -οῖεν   |    | -αίησαν -αἶεν     |

*Imperative.*

|     |           |     |              |    |               |
|-----|-----------|-----|--------------|----|---------------|
| τιθ | -ετι      | διδ | -οθι H. -ωθι | ἴς | -αθι H. -η -α |
|     | -ετω, &c. |     | -οτω, &c.    |    | -άτω, &c.     |

*Infinitive.*

|     |                  |     |                |    |                  |
|-----|------------------|-----|----------------|----|------------------|
| τιθ | -έναι H. -ήμεναι | διδ | -όναι H. -ῶναι | ἴς | -άναι H. -άμεναι |
|-----|------------------|-----|----------------|----|------------------|

*Participle.*

|     |      |     |     |    |     |
|-----|------|-----|-----|----|-----|
| τιθ | -είς | διδ | -ές | ἴς | -άς |
|-----|------|-----|-----|----|-----|

*Indicat. Imperf.*

|        |           |           |             |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| S. εἶδ | -ην       | εἶδιδ -ων | ἴστω -ην    |
|        | -ης       | -ως       | -ης         |
|        | -η H. -ει | -ω H. ου  | -η H. -ασκε |
| D.     | -εμεν     | -ομεν     | -αμεν       |
|        | -ετον     | -οτον     | -ατον       |
|        | -ετην     | -ότην     | -άτην       |
| P.     | -εμεν     | -ομεν     | -αμεν       |
|        | -ετε      | -οτε      | -ατε        |
|        | -εσαν     | -οσαν     | -ασαν       |

*Indicat. Aor. 2.*

|        |                |                   |         |
|--------|----------------|-------------------|---------|
| S. εἶδ | -ην            | εἶδ -ων H. δοσχον | εἶς -ην |
|        | -ης            | -ως               | -ης     |
|        | -η             | -ω δοσχε          | -η      |
| D.     | -εμεν          | -ομεν             | -ημεν   |
|        | -ετον          | -οτον             | -ητον   |
|        | -ετην          | -ότην             | -ήτην   |
| P.     | -εμεν          | -ομεν             | -ημεν   |
|        | -ετε           | -οτε              | -ητε    |
|        | -εσαν H. θέσαν | -οσαν             | -ησαν   |

*Subjunctive.*

|       |                           |                      |                    |
|-------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| S. εἶ | -ῶ H. -εῖω                | δ -ῶ                 | ς -ῶ               |
|       | -ῆς -εῖης                 | -ῶς                  | -ῆς H. -ήης        |
|       | -ῆ -εῖη                   | -ῶ H. -ώησι -ῶσι -ώη | -ῆ -ήη [μεν        |
| D.    | -ῶμεν -εἰόμεν -έωμεν, &c. | -ῶμεν -ώομεν, &c.    | -ῶμεν -εἰόμεν -έω- |
| 3 Pl. | -ῶσι                      | 3 Pl. -ῶσι -ώωσι     | 3 Pl. -ῶσι         |

*Optative.*

|               |           |              |                       |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|
|               | H. Plur.  |              | H. Plur.              |
| εἶ -εῖην, &c. | 1. -εῖμεν | δ -οῖην, &c. | 1. -οῖμεν             |
|               | 2. -εῖτε  |              | 2. -οῖτε              |
| 3 Pl. -εῖσαν  | 3. -εῖεν  | 3 Pl. -οῖσαν | 3. -οῖεν              |
|               |           |              | 3 Pl. -αῖσαν H. -αῖεν |

*Imperative.*

|    |           |           |           |
|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| εἶ | -εῖς      | δ -ός     | ς -ήθι    |
|    | -έτω, &c. | -ότω, &c. | -ήτω, &c. |

*Infinitive.*

θ -εῖναι H. -έμεναι -έμεν δ -εῖναι H. -όμεναι -όμεν ε -ῆναι H. -ήμεναι

*Participle.*

θ -εῖς

δ -ούς

ε -άς

§ 40. *Paradigm of the Passive.**Indicative Præs.*

|    |                                      |                             |                            |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| S. | τίθ -εμαι<br>-εσαι<br>-εται          | δίδ -ομαι<br>-οσαι<br>-οται | ἵς -αμαι<br>-ασαι<br>-αται |
| D. | -έμεθον<br>-εσθον                    | -όμεθον<br>-οσθον           | -άμεθον<br>-ασθον          |
| P. | -έμεθα H. -έμεσθα<br>-εσθε<br>-ενται | -όμεθα<br>-οσθε<br>-ονται   | -άμεθα<br>-ασθε<br>-ανται  |

*Subjunctive.*

|    |                           |                           |                           |
|----|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| S. | τίθ -ῶμαι<br>-ῆ<br>-ῆται  | δίδ -ῶμαι<br>-ῶ<br>-ῶται  | ἵς -ῶμαι<br>-ῆ<br>-ῆται   |
| D. | -ώμεθον<br>-ῆσθον         | -ώμεθον<br>-ῶσθον         | -ώμεθον<br>-ῆσθον         |
| P. | -ώμεθα<br>-ῆσθε<br>-ῶνται | -ώμεθα<br>-ῶσθε<br>-ῶνται | -ώμεθα<br>-ῆσθε<br>-ῶνται |

*Optative.*

|    |                                |                                |                                |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S. | τίθ -εῖμην<br>-εῖτο<br>-εῖτο   | δίδ -οίμην<br>-οῖτο<br>-οῖτο   | ἵς -αίμην<br>-αῖτο<br>-αῖτο    |
| D. | -εῖμεθον<br>-εῖσθον<br>-εῖσθην | -οῖμεθον<br>-οῖσθον<br>-οῖσθην | -αῖμεθον<br>-αῖσθον<br>-αῖσθην |
| P. | -εῖμεθα<br>-εῖσθε<br>-εῖντο    | -οῖμεθα<br>-οῖσθε<br>-οῖντο    | -αῖμεθα<br>-αῖσθε<br>-αῖντο    |



*Imperative.*

|                |               |             |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| ἴσθι -εσθ (ου) | δίδ -οσθ (ου) | ἴς -ασθ (ω) |
| -έσθις, &c.    | -όσθις, &c.   | -άσθις, &c. |

*Infinitive.*

|              |            |           |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| ἴσθαι -εσθαι | δίδ -οσθαι | ἴς -ασθαι |
|--------------|------------|-----------|

*Participle.*

|                        |             |            |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| ῥις -ήμενος H. -ήμενος | δίδ -όμενος | ἴς -άμενος |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|

*Indicative Imperf.*

|               |            |          |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| S. ἔτις -έμην | ἐδίδ -όμην | ἴς -άμην |
| -εσθ (ου)     | -οσθ (ου)  | -ασθ (ω) |
| -εσθ          | -οσθ       | -ασθ     |
| D. -έμεσθον   | -όμεσθον   | -άμεσθον |
| -εσθον        | -οσθον     | -ασθον   |
| -έσθην        | -όσθην     | -άσθην   |
| P. -έμεσθα    | -όμεσθα    | -άμεσθα  |
| -εσθε         | -οσθε      | -ασθε    |
| -εντο         | -οντο      | -αντο    |

*Indicat. Aor. 2.*

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| S. ἔς -έμην | ἐδ -όμην  |
| -εσθ (ου)   | -οσθ (ου) |
| -εσθ        | -οσθ      |
| D. -έμεσθον | -όμεσθον  |
| -εσθον      | -οσθον    |
| -έσθην      | -όσθην    |
| P. -έμεσθα  | -όμεσθα   |
| -εσθε       | -οσθε     |
| -εντο       | -οντο     |

*Subjunctive.*

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| S. εἴ -ῶμαι   | δ -ῶμαι       |
| -ῆ            | -ῷ            |
| -ῆται         | -ῶται         |
| -ῶμεσθον, &c. | -ῶμεσθον, &c. |
| 3 Pl. -ῶνται  | 3 Pl. -ῶνται  |

*Optative.*

2 -εἴμην, &c. 3 Pl. -εἴντο δ -οἴμην, &c. 3 Pl. -οἴντο  
 ε -αἴμην, &c. 3 Pl. -αἴντο

*Imperative.*

2 -έσσο -ῥ H. -εο δ -όσσο -ῥ  
 -έσθω, &c. -όσθω, &c.

*Infinit. and Particip.*

2 -έσθαι δ -όσθαι 2 -έμενος δ -όμενος

## SMALLER PARADIGMS

## FROM HOMER.

§ 41. *Declensions and Pronouns.*

The Paradigms of the Declensions are intended to exhibit the forms of Nouns in Homer, although the forms of the particular Nouns here employed may not be found, some of which are evidently inconsistent with the measure of the verse; e. g. ἀνεμε ἀνέμοφιν.

|                |               |      |
|----------------|---------------|------|
| S. τιμή        | αἰχμητής      | α    |
| τιμῆς ἥφι      | αἰχμητέω      | αο ω |
| * τιμῇ ἥφι     | αἰχμητῇ       |      |
| τιμῆν          | αἰχμητήν      |      |
| τιμῇ           | αἰχμητά       |      |
| D. τιμά        | αἰχμητά       |      |
| τιμαῖν         | αἰχμηταῖν     |      |
| P. τιμαί       | αἰχμηταί      |      |
| τιμάων έων ών  | αἰχμητάων έων |      |
| τιμῆσι ῆς αἵς† | αἰχμητῆσι ῆς  |      |
| τιμάς          | αἰχμητάς      |      |

\* Dat. εσχαροφιν Od. 5. 59. for εσχαρρ. (Tr.)

† θεαῖς Od. 5. 119. ἀκραῖς Il. 12. 284.

## II.

S. ἄνεμος      Forms of *νιός* added from the Gr. § 185. (*Tr.*)

|            |      |      |            |       |             |
|------------|------|------|------------|-------|-------------|
| ἀνέμου     | οιο  | οφιν | Sing.      |       |             |
| ἀνέμῳ      | οφιν |      | N. νιός    |       |             |
| ἀνεμον     | οφιν |      | G. νιοῦ    | νῖος  | νιέος       |
| ἄνεμε      | ος   |      | D.         | νῖι   | νιέϊ νιέϊ   |
| D. ἀνέμῳ   |      |      | Ac. νιόν   | νῖα   | νιέα        |
| ἀνέμοιν    | οῖν  |      | Dual.      |       |             |
| P. ἄνεμοι  |      |      | N. Ac.     | νῖε   |             |
| ἀνέμων     |      |      | Plur.      |       |             |
| * ἀνέμοισι | οῖς  | οφιν | N.         | νῖες  | νιέες νιέϊς |
| ἀνέμους    |      |      | G. νιῶν    |       | νιέων       |
|            |      |      | D. νιοῖσιν | νῖασι |             |
|            |      |      | Ac. νιούς  | νῖας  | νιέας       |
|            |      |      | V.         | νῖες  | νιέϊς       |

## III.

|                 |                    |                |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| S. λέων         | τεῖχος             | πόλις          |
| λέοντος         | τείχεος εὐσφι εσφι | πόλιος εος ηος |
| λέοντι          | τείχεϊ ἡϊ εσφι     | πόλει εἰ ἡϊ    |
| λέοντα          | τεῖχος             | πόλιν          |
| λέον            | τεῖχος             | πόλι           |
| D.λέοντες       | τείχεε             | πόλιε          |
| λέοντοιν        | τειχέοιν           | πολίοιν        |
| P.λέοντες       | τείχεα             | πόλιες ηες     |
| λέοντων         | τειχέων εσφι       | πολέων         |
| λέοντεςσι λέεσι | τείχεσσι εσι εσφι  | πολίσσσι       |
| λέοντας         | τείχεα             | πόλιας εις ηας |

Forms of *κάρη* added from the Gr. § 197. (*Tr.*)

|                    |         |         |          |   |   |
|--------------------|---------|---------|----------|---|---|
| Sing.              |         |         |          |   |   |
| N. —               | —       | κάρη    | —        | — | — |
| G. κρατός κράτεσφι | κράατος | κάρητος | καρήατος | — | — |
| D. κρατί           | κράατι  | κάρητι  | καρήατι  | — | — |
| Ac. κραιῖτα        | —       | κάρη    | —        | — | — |

\* οσεσφιν for οστεων Od. 12. 45. (*Tr.*)

|           |        | Plur. |         |         |
|-----------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| N. ———    | ————   | ————  | καρήατα | κάρηνα  |
| G. κράτων | ————   | ————  | ————    | κάρήνων |
| D. κρᾶσί  | ————   | ————  | ————    | ————    |
| Ac. ———   | κράατα | ————  | ————    | κάρηνα  |

## Pronouns.

|               |             | Sing.     |  |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| N. ἐγών ἐγώ   | τύνη σύ     |           |  |
| G. ἐμέο ἐμεῖο | σέο σεῖο    | ἐο εἶο    |  |
| ἐμεῦ μευ      | σεῦ σευ     | εῦ ἐυ     |  |
| ἐμέθεν        | σέθεν τεοῖο | ἐθεν      |  |
| D. ἐμοί μοι   | σοί τοι     | ἐοῖ οἶ οἶ |  |
|               | τεῖν        |           |  |
| Ac. ἐμέ με    | σέ σε       | ἐ ἐ εἰ    |  |
|               |             | μιν       |  |

## Dual.

|          |             |       |
|----------|-------------|-------|
| N. (νώ)  | σφῶ         |       |
| νώϊν νῶϊ | σφῶϊν σφῶϊ  |       |
| G. νῶϊν  | σφῶϊν       |       |
| D. νῶϊν  | σφῶϊν σφῶϊν | σφῶϊν |
| Ac. νώ   | σφῶ         | σφῶ   |
| νώϊ      | σφῶϊ        | σφῶε  |

## Plur.

|                 |                |          |          |
|-----------------|----------------|----------|----------|
| N. ἄμμες        | ὑμμες          |          |          |
| (ἡμέεες) ἡμεῖς  | (ὑμέεες) ὑμεῖς |          |          |
| G. ἡμέων ἡμεῖων | ὑμέων ὑμεῖων   | σφέων    | σφεῖων   |
|                 |                | σφεων    | σφων     |
| D. ἄμμιν ἄμμι   | ὑμμιν ὑμμι     | σφίσι -ν | σφισί -ν |
| ἡμῖν ἡμιν       | ὑμῖν           | σφίν     | σφιν     |
| ἡμιν            |                | σφι      |          |
| Ac. ἄμμε        | ὑμμε           | σφέας    | σφεας    |
| ἡμέας           | ὑμέας          | σφας     | σφε      |
| ἡμας            |                |          |          |

§ 42. εἰμί *sum*, Root εῖ -ω.

Those forms only of the following verbs, which occur in Homer, are exhibited.

*Præs. Indicat.*

Sing. 1. εἰμί 2. εἶς ἐσσί 3. ἐστί. Dual 3. ἐστόν. Plur. 1. εἰμὲν 2. ἐστέ 3. εἰσί ἔασι.

*Subjunctive.*

Sing. 1. εἶω εἶω in μετείω II. 23. 27. 2. εἴης 3. εἴησι ἥσι εἴη εἴη  
Plur. 3. εἴωσι ὥσι.

*Optative.*

Sing. 1. εἴην 2. εἴης εἴοις 3. εἴη εἴοι. Plur. 2. εἴητε 3. εἴεν.

*Imperative.*

Sing. 2. ἔσσο' for ἔσσο Od. 3. 200. 3. ἔστω. Plur. 2. ἔσσε 3. ἔστων.

*Infinitive and Participle.*

ἔμεναι ἔμμεναι ἔμμεν ἔμμεν εἶναι — ἐὼν ὦν

*Imperfect.*

Sing. 1. ἔα ἦα ἔον ἔσχον 2. ἔησθα ἦσθα 3. ἔην ἦην ἦεν ἦν  
ἔσχε. Dual 3. ἦστην. Plur. 1. ἦμεν 2. ἦτε 3. ἔσαν ἦσαν εἶατο  
Od. 20. 106.

*Future Indicat.*

Sing. 1. ἔσομαι ἔσσομαι 2. ἔσσει εἴσῃ ἔσσειαι 3. ἔσεται ἔστα  
ἔσσεται ἔσσειται. Dual 3. ἔσεσθον. Plur. 1. ἔσόμεσθα ἔσόμεσθα  
2. ἔσεσθε. 3. ἔσονται ἔσσονται.

*Infinit. and Particip.*

ἔσεσθαι

ἔσσεσθαι

ἔσσόμενός

§ 43. φημί Root φά -ω.

*Præs. Indicat.*

Sing. 1. φημί 2. φῆς 3. φησί. Plur. 1. φαμέν 2. φατέ 3. φασι.

*Optative.*

Sing. 1. φαίην 2. φαίης 3. φαίη. Plur. 1. φαίμεν

Infinit. φάναι

Particip. φάς.

*Imperfect.*

Sing. 1. ἔφην φῆν ἔφασκον 2. ἔφης ἔφησθα φῆς φῆσθα ἔφασ-  
κες 3. ἔφη φῆ ἔφασκε.\* Plur. 1. φάμεν 2. φάτε 3. ἔφασαν ἔφαν  
φάσαν φάν.

\* ἦ—dixit, II. 1. 219. (Tr.)



Some forms in the Mid.

Imperf. Sing. 1. ἐφάμην φάμην 2. φάο. 3. ἐφατο φάτο. Plur.  
2. φάσθε. 3. ἔφαντο φάντο.

Imperat. Sing. 2. φάο 3. φάσθω. Plur. 2. φάσθε.

Particip. φάμενος. Infinit. φάσθαι.

§ 44. εἶμι eo, Roots ε-ω ἴ-ω εἴ-ω.

*Præs. Indicat.*

Sing. 1. εἶμι 2. εἶσθα 3. εἶσι. Plur. 1. ἴμεν 2. ἴτε. 3. ἴασι.

*Subjunctive.*

Sing. 1. ἴω. 2. ἴησθα 3. ἴησι ἴη. Plur. 1. ἴομεν ἴωμην. 3. ἴωσι.

Optat. Sing. 3. ἴοι εἴη. Imperat. Sing. 2. ἴθι 3. ἴτω. Plur. 2. ἴτε. Infinit. ἴμεναι ἴμεν ἰέναι. Particip. ἰών.

*Imperf.*

Sing. 1. ἦιον ἦια 2. ἦιες ἦες. 3. ἦις ἦε ἦε ἦει the last sometimes considered as a Plusqpf. Dual 3. ἴτην. Plur. 1. ἦομεν 3. ἦιον ἴσαν ἦισαν.

Some Pass. or Mid. Forms.

Præs. Indicat. 3 Plur. ἴενται. Imperat. ἴεσθε. Particip. ἰέμενος. Fut. M. Sing. 1. εἴσομαι 3. εἴσεται. Aor. 1. M. εἴσατο εἴισατο. Dual. 3. εἰσάσθην. Particip. εἰσάμενος ἐπισισαμένη Il. 21. 424.

§ 45. εἶσα ἦμαι from the root ε-ω.

Indicat. Aor. Sing. 3. εἴσεν εἴσε. Plur. 3. εἴσαν M. 3. Sing. ἐέσσατο.

Imperat. Sing. 2. εἴσον. M. ἔφεσσαι Od. 15. 277.

Infinit. ἐφέσσαι Od. 13. 274. Particip. ἔσας M. ἐφεσσάμενος Od. 16. 443.

Perf. Pass. Sing. 1. ἦμαι 2. ἦσαι 3. ἦσται. Plur. 1. ἦμεθα 2. ἦσθε 3. ἔαται ἦαται εἶαται.

Imperat. Sing. 2. ἦσο. Infin. ἦσθαι. Particip. ἦμενος.

Plusqpf. Sing. 1. ἦμην 2. ἦστο. Dual 3. ἦσθην. Plur. 1. ἦμεθα 3. ἔατο εἶατο ἦντο.

OF THE  
GREEK LANGUAGE AND ITS DIALECTS.

EXTRACTED FROM

BUTTMANN'S AUSFUEHRLICHE GRAMMATIK.

p. 1—9.

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1. The Greek Language (φωνή ἑλληνική) anciently was not confined to Greece, but was spread abroad over a considerable portion of Asia Minor, southern Italy, Sicily, and other regions where Greek colonies were established. Like all other languages, the Greek had its different dialects, (διάλεκτοι), all of which however may be reduced to two, the *Doric* (ἡ δορική, δορίς,) and the *Ionic* (ἡ ἰωνική, ἰάς,) spoken originally by the two principal Greek tribes, the Dorians and the Ionians.

2. The Doric tribe was the largest, and the parent of the greatest number of colonies. Thus the Doric dialect prevailed in the whole interior of Greece, in Italy, and in Sicily. Its sounds were harsh, and owing to the frequent recurrence of the long *a*, made an impression on the ear which the Greeks denominated πλατεῖ-ασμὸς (broad pronunciation.) As a whole it attained to a less degree of cultivation than the Ionic. The *Æolic* (ἡ αἰολική, αἰολίς) was a branch of the Doric, and in the *Æolic* colonies in Asia Minor, and in the neighbouring islands, (Lesbos, &c.,) attained at an early age to a considerable degree of refinement, which however was probably confined to poetry.

3. The principal residence of the Ionic tribe in the earliest times was Attica. From this region they sent forth their colonies to the shores of Asia Minor. As these colonies, earlier than the mother country, and indeed earlier than all the other Greeks, were in many respects cultivated and refined, the terms *Ionians*, *Ionic*, were used by way of eminence to denote them and their dialect, and finally were exclusively appropriated to them. The original Ionians in Attica were now called *Attics*, *Athenians*. The Ionic dialect, owing to the multiplicity of vowels, is the softest of all. The Attic (*ἡ ἀττικὴ, ἀττικῆς*), which was cultivated at a later period, soon surpassed them all; avoiding, by Attic skill and dexterity, both the Doric roughness and the Ionic effeminacy. Although Attica was the mother country, the Ionic, even of those Asiatic colonies, is nevertheless regarded as the parent of the Attic, because the Ionic was cultivated at a period, when it had departed the least from the dialect of their common parent, the old Ionic.

*Note 1.* The dexterity displayed by the Attics in the management of their dialect is most obvious in its syntax. Here the Attic dialect is distinguished, not only from the other dialects, but also from every other language, by an apposite brevity, by bringing together, with great effect, the principal points of interest, and by a moderation in asserting and judging, which passed from the polite tone of society into the language itself.

*Note 2.* Another circumstance which renders the Attic dialect so attractive, and which has been noticed by few, is its regard for peculiarity of idiom, and the love which the Athenians cherished for this and for distinct national characteristics in general. However advantageous for the understanding, and congenial to the sense of beauty, a language may be, which proposes for itself a correct logic, pursues a fixed and consistent analogy, and employs pleasing sounds, all these advantages are nevertheless lifeless and inefficient without the above mentioned charm. This consists in the sacrifice of fundamental laws, especially of logic and of general analogy, to peculiar forms or idioms, which have their origin partly in certain characteristics of the nation, and partly, beyond a doubt, in an apprehension of the fundamental rules not entirely conformed to that of the schools. In this manner anomalies had found their way into the Attic dialect, as is the case in all languages, in regard to which however the cultivated writers

were not disposed to make a change, out of regard for antiquity and for the ears of the people accustomed to such forms and expressions, and, as we have already observed, from their love of that peculiarity of idiom which gives to their dialect an individual and distinct existence. When irregularities or anomalies mingle themselves with the daily idioms and expressions in other languages, it is regarded as an indication of inaccuracy and want of skill; in the Attics, however, who are so skilful and dexterous, it is regarded rather as an unwillingness to make the correction. They felt that by rejecting these anomalies they would deprive the language of the impress of a natural production, which every language really is, and would give it the appearance of a work of art, which a language never can be. Obviously therefore we cannot here be supposed to speak of intentional anomalies, by means of which a language receives the appearance of a mere plaything or toy, however ready the ancient Grammarians frequently were to advance such a mode of explanation.

*Note 3.* Other branches of the above mentioned dialects, as the *Bæotian*, *Laconian*, *Thessalian*, &c. are known only from single words and forms, from scattered records, from inscriptions, &c.

4. We must admit an ancient primitive Greek language as the common parent of all the dialects. Of this primitive language we can obtain, or more properly speaking, suppose, certain forms, only by means of philological research under the guidance of philosophy. Every dialect has retained naturally more or less of this primitive language, and every one must also yet retain many forms, which in the others have passed into desuetude and been gradually lost. This circumstance sufficiently explains how the Grammarians can speak of Doricisms, Æolicisms, and even Atticisms, in Homer, whose language was the old Ionic. In general, it was customary to designate forms and expressions by the name of the dialect in which they most frequently occurred, although not exclusively confined to this dialect. Thus we explain the Doricisms, as they are called, which occur in the Attic writers, and the Attic forms, met with in writers by no means Attic.

5. To this same primitive language belong also, for the most part, the forms, &c. usually denominated *poetical licenses*. It is true indeed the poet contributes largely to the formation of a language. Through his efforts the language first becomes a harmonious, ex-



pressive, and copious whole. But the poet will never assume, without regard to the previously existing materials and analogy of the language, the forms and expressions which he finds necessary. This would be the surest way to displease. The oldest Greek poets made a selection from the various forms then actually in use, according to the exigences of the case. Many of these forms became obsolete in course of time. But the later poets, who had their ancient brethren constantly before their eyes as models, would not submit to be deprived of this treasure. Thus those forms which originally were in actual use, became in reality poetical peculiarities, or, as they are called, *licenses*. They are therefore, in such a case, with propriety, numbered among the dialects.

*Note 4.* This however must not be so understood, as if every single word which occurs in the older poets, was once actually used in common life. The right which even the modern poets assume, in the most copious languages, of forming new words, and of moulding anew those already extant, must certainly be conceded to the ancient poets in those times of poverty. The materials, however, and the form, they did not assume of themselves. They were indebted for these to the store-house itself, and the analogy of the language. It need scarcely be observed that the liberty of rounding and polishing, to a certain degree, the forms in common use, cannot be denied to those who must necessarily consult euphony, and who are fettered by the rules of metre.

6. In most of the cultivated nations, one of their dialects usually becomes the language of literature and of polished circles. In Greece, however, this was not immediately the case. Here there was no considerable cultivation or refinement until the several states, separated by local and political circumstances, assumed an independent existence. Poetry and prose therefore, until about the time of Alexander, were composed in the vernacular dialect of the authors, or in that to which they may have given the preference. Thus were produced *Ionic*, *Æolic*, *Doric*, and *Attic* poets and prose writers, of whose productions more or less have descended to our times.

*Note 5.* The great works of art alone, which attracted universal attention, such as epic and dramatic poetry, were here an exception. The original authors of these availed themselves, no doubt, of their vernacular dialect; but, for a later poet to attempt



a mere copy of the same in another dialect, would not only have required an equal degree of invention and talent, but would also have proved to no purpose, since the Greeks of every tribe or nation were already familiar with these forms and tones in this species of composition, and were unable to separate the one from the other. The dialect in which the first master-pieces were written, remained the appropriate dialect of that species. Vid. Text 10. 11.

*Note 6.* To the Ionic dialect belong the most ancient poets, viz. Homer, Hesiod, Theognis, &c. who wrote in that apparently mixed dialect which approaches the nearest to the most ancient language of Greece, and which afterwards remained the poetical dialect in most kinds of poetical composition. The proper, but younger Ionic is found in the prose writers, among whom Herodotus and Hippocrates were the most eminent, although both were native Dorians. For the Ionic dialect, on account of its peculiar softness and early cultivation, had already been extensively circulated, and employed both in poetry and prose, especially in Asia Minor.

*Note 7.* Lyric poets are met with in all the dialects. The most ancient and most celebrated, however, were Æolians. At the head of these stood Sappho and Alcæus, of whose compositions, only a few fragmentary remains have escaped the ravages of time. Anacreon, of whom also are only a few, in part mutilated and in part doubtful, remains, wrote in the Ionic. Most of the remaining Lyric poets composed in the Doric, creating for themselves, at pleasure, every one his own language, from the various forms of this widely extended dialect. Pindar is the only one of these last of whom any thing entire has reached us.

*Note 8.* But few prose writers in the Doric dialect are extant, and those principally of a mathematical and philosophical nature. For the Attic writers see the following notes.

7. In the mean time Athens had arisen to such political importance as to assert a kind of supremacy in Greece, and was at the same time the focus of all scientific culture. Their unmixed democracy secured to the exercise of eloquence and to the dramatic exhibitions, that freedom which, in connexion with other advantages, elevated to the highest pitch, not those branches alone of literature, but the other kindred pursuits also of history and phi-

losophy, and gave to the Attic dialect a perfection and a copiousness which no other dialect attained.

*Note 9.* The principal prose writers (of the poets we shall speak presently) of this golden age of Attic literature, are Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, Isocrates, Demosthenes, and the other Orators.

8. Greeks of every tribe and nation resorted now to Athens to receive instruction. In the most extended and cultivated fields of literature, the Attic master-pieces were proposed as models. In consequence of this, as soon as Greece became politically one under the Macedonian monarchy, the Attic dialect became, in a short time, the language of the court and of literature. The prose writers of all Greece now composed almost exclusively in this dialect. From this time it was taught in the schools, and the Grammarians decided, from these models, what was pure Attic and what was not. The central point of this later Greek literature, was established under the Ptolemies at Alexandria in Egypt.

9. The Attic dialect, at the same time that it was enjoying an universal reception, began, as we might expect, gradually to lose its original purity. Authors either mingled with the pure Attic, many peculiarities of their vernacular dialect, or exchanged many Attic anomalies and apparently laboured expressions, for the more natural and regular forms. In some cases, a simple Attic form, which in common life had become more or less antiquated, was abandoned, and a form then in use introduced, e. g. *νήχασθαι* for *νῆσθαι*, *ἀροτριᾶν* for *ἀροῦν*. The Grammarians, frequently with excessive pedantry, endeavoured to prevent this manifest decline. For objectionable, or at least, less elegant forms and expressions, they proposed others drawn from the older Attic writers. Hence it became customary to comprehend, under the term *Attic*, only what had been preserved from those classic Attics, and what in the strictest sense was peculiar to them. The language, however, formed in the manner above described from the Attic, and in use in cultivated society, was now denominated *κοινή* the *common*, or *ἑλληνική* the *Greek or common Greek*. Even the later authors themselves were now called *οἱ κοῖνοι* or *οἱ Ἕλληνες*, in distinction from the genuine Attics. We must guard however against the notion, that this *κοινή διάλεκτος* was a peculiar and distinct dialect.

It remained always essentially Attic, and every grammar of the common Greek aimed principally to present the Attic dialect.

*Note 10.* We can readily conceive that under such circumstances, the terms κοινός, κοινόν became even reproachful; and although it denoted properly what was then common to all the Greeks, the Athenians themselves not excepted, it was employed by the Grammarians to designate what was not *pure Attic*. Every form however, which is called Attic, is not for this reason exclusively Attic, not even those in use among the Athenians themselves. Many genuine Attic forms were not received even in Athens to the exclusion of others, with which they were frequently interchanged in common use, e. g. φιλοίη with φιλοῖ, ζύν with σύν. Certain Ionic forms also had never become strange to the Attic ear, e. g. uncontracted in place of the contracted forms, of which the writers, who always consulted the ear, could avail themselves at pleasure. This approximation to the Ionic furnishes the principal test of the older Attic, taken in its stricter sense, to which for instance Thucydides belongs, as Demosthenes to the more modern Attic, which forms the transition to the later or κοινῷ.

*Note 11.* To give an accurate and apposite classification, we should commence the later Attics or κοινούς with the first, who were not Athenians, who nevertheless wrote in the Attic dialect, and class with these the later writers who were really Athenians. To this class then belong Aristotle, Theophrastus, Apollodorus, Polybius, Diodorus, Plutarch, and the other later authors, among whom however, many, as for instance Lucian, Ælian, and Arrian, endeavoured to adopt, as far as possible, the genuine ancient Attic.

*Note 12.* The Macedonian dialect must be especially regarded among those which were in various degrees incorporated with the later Greek. The Macedonian nation was allied to the Greeks, and numbered itself with the Dorians. They introduced, as conquerors, the Greek cultivation and refinement among the conquered barbarians. Here also, the Greek was spoken and written, not however without some peculiarities of form, which the Grammarians denominate Macedonian. As Egypt and its capital city Alexandria became the principal seat of the later Greek culture, these forms were comprehended under the name of the *Alexandrian dialect*. The natives also of these conquered countries, began to speak the Greek (ἐλληνίζειν), and such an Asiatic Greek was de-



nominated ἑλληνιστής. Hence the style of the writers of this class, with which were incorporated many forms not Greek and many oriental turns of expression, was denominated *Hellenistic*. It need scarcely be observed that this dialect is contained in the Jewish and Christian monuments of those times, especially in the Septuagint and in the new Testament, whence it passed more or less into the works of the Fathers. New barbarisms of every kind were introduced during the middle ages, when Constantinople, the ancient Byzantium, became the seat of the Greek Empire, and the centre of literary cultivation. Out of this arose the dialect of the Byzantine writers, and finally, the yet living language of the modern Greeks.

*Note 13.* To avoid all misunderstanding, we must here observe, that the ancient Grammarians, and many of the moderns who followed in their steps, employ the names of the dialects in general, as well as the term κοινόν, without any regard to their true historical sense. This is especially the case, when they endeavour to explain etymologically and grammatically the forms and the various inflexions of words. Thus they denominate the simple or natural Greek form, or what they deem to be such, κοινή; every other form, derived from this by means of any changes, in whatever tribe or nation it may be found, or even if it be now for the first time assumed, they designate by the name of the dialect in which such changes usually take place. Every contraction, for instance, is denominated Attic; every change of α into η, Ionic; &c. The gen. πόλιος from πόλις is called *common* (κοινῶς), although this form properly speaking was never in general use; πόλεος, Ionic, because the Ionians frequently introduced ε for other vowels; πόλεως however, Attic, because the forms in -ως are so familiar to the Attics. Whereas, in truth, regarding the matter historically, πόλιος belongs to the Ionic and Doric, πόλεος to the poets alone, and πόλεως to the Attics and to all those who used the common dialect. Thus, according to them, a form must pass from some simpler one through several intermediate forms, each of which is referred to some dialect, although frequently no one of them was ever really in use.

10. As to the general adoption of the Attic dialect, an exception must be made in respect to certain species of poetry. The Attics were models only in the Drama. As dramatic poetry, from

the circumstances of the case, can only be the language of common life ennobled or elevated, the Attic dialect alone was of course admitted on the Athenian stage. It was afterwards adopted and retained by every theatre in Greece. The dramatic poets, in the dialogue, especially that consisting of Trimeters or Senarii, besides the free use of apostrophe and contraction, availed themselves of but few of the so named poetical licenses and changes.

*Note 14.* The comic writers, as might naturally be supposed, availed themselves of these licenses and changes the least of all ; on the contrary, to the Senarius of tragedy, many Homeric forms were always well adapted. Besides, in the dramatic department, only genuine and ancient Attics have been preserved, viz. the tragedians Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and the comic writer Aristophanes.

11. In the other departments of poetry, especially those in which the Hexameter measure prevailed, viz. the epic, didactic, elegiac, Homer and the other ancient Ionic poets, who were read in the schools, continued always to be the models, and in this species of composition the old Ionic or Homeric language, with most of its peculiarities and antiquated forms, was still preserved. This dialect therefore, like the Attic in prose compositions, was appropriated to poetry of this class, in the Alexandrian and later ages. It was no longer understood by the unlettered, but required, in order to comprehend and enjoy it perfectly, a learned education. We may with propriety comprise all the forms, &c. connected with this species of poetry, under the name of the *Epic Language*, for they were all originally derived from the epic poetry.

*Note 15.* The most celebrated poets belonging to this class are Apollonius, Callimachus, Aratus, and in later times, Oppian, Quintus, &c.

12. The Doric dialect also was not excluded from the poetry of the later ages. It was met with in smaller pieces, especially in pastorals and sportive poems. This was in part owing to the earlier compositions of this kind in the Doric dialect which served as models, and in part to the circumstance, that the rustic idiom and the language of the lower conditions of society were essential to such compositions. This idiom and language, however, owing to the extent of the Doric tribe, was almost every where the Doric.



*Note 16.* The Idylls of Theocritus, Moschus and Bion, are composed in the Doric. This more modern Doric differs however very much from the dialect of Pindar. The ancient Epigrams were sometimes Ionic and sometimes Doric. Here however the Doric was more simple and noble, and confined itself to a small number of characteristic forms, which were familiar to the cultivated poet of every tribe.

13. We have yet to observe that the language which prevails in the Lyric portion of the drama, i. e. the chorus and in the most pathetic addresses, has usually been styled Doric. But the Doricisms consist here in little more than the predominance of the long  $\alpha$ , especially for  $\eta$ , which was a characteristic of the older language, and owing to its dignity was retained in the more elevated and affecting pieces, while in common life it remained peculiar to the Doric.\* In the other respects this lyric dialect approximated to the above-mentioned Epic language.

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\* Vid. § 2. In these chorusses, however, genuine and peculiar Doricisms cannot be found, e. g. Infin. in  $-\epsilon\nu$  and  $-\eta\nu$ , Accuss. Plur. in  $\omega\varsigma$  and  $-\omega\varsigma$ , &c.









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